CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,437—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36	0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31	8
Heart Bottle	28	12
O B.	27	0
Glentromie	26	0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18	0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]SULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]sels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1891.
RYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	Friday. 29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st May.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
S. S. PO			10th July, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
POSEIDON	L. LEMESSICH	4,200	600	about 10th June '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
20th May 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	15th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
S.S. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th May.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (over land from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. R. Rae.	4000	23rd May, 1891.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvement, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck Amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th May, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2950	C. Alexanderson	30th May.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1891.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 27th May, and the

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 23rd May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 24th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th May, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARMALADE AND HONEY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Orange Marmalade, Keiller's, 1 lb. tin	0 6	0 7
Do. do. Cairns' home made, 1 lb. tin.	0 8	0 9
Quince Marmalade, per tin	0 10	0 12
Californian Honey, in Comb, in glass jars	1 8	1 11
Narbonne Honey, in glass bottle	0 10	0 12
Orange Blossom Honey, per 2 lb. tin	1 4	1 6

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

(KEILLER'S FINEST).

			Per Tin. Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Apple.	Greengage.		0 7	0 8
Black Currant.	Raspberry and Currant.			
Damson.	Raspberry.			
Plum.	Red Currant.			
Gooseberry.	Strawberry.			
Apricot.	Cherry.	Peach	0 8	0 9
Black Currant		½-lb. tin	0 7	0 8
Red Currant		1-lb. tin	0 11	0 13
Apple Jelly		„ „	0 8	0 9

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
STORE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned:—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs.	180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	„	220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	„	390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	„	400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	„	410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	„	420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies, from their very Superior Quality, have now taken rank in Public estimation with such well-known Brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

	CASH. Rs.	As.	CREDIT. Rs.	As.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	65	0	73	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy," per dozen	40	0	44	8
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	36	0	40	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	32	0	35	8

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate Aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow, Flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac, fully Matured by age.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER AND CO.'S CIGARS.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our personal knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as:—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the questionable intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and that a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.*:—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
BRANCHES—BANGALORE & OOTACAMUND.
FACTORY—DINDIGUL.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

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NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
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CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.......Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE, NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly **REDUCED RATES**, the **QUALITY** being of the same **HIGH CLASS** as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat „ „	
Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat „ „	
Beaver Flexible Felt Hat „ „	
Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat „ „	
Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat „ „	
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,

Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS
IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.......Rs. 26
Six Months.......„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARNOLD, CLIVE AND Co.
INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS,
5, Regent Place, and 41, Eastcheap, London.
25, Water Street, Liverpool.
GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA,
PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS.
BULL, BEVAN AND Co., LD.,
Agents.
Custom House Road, Bombay.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
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Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RY. PAREL GYMKHANA.

FRIDAY, 22ND.

ALFRESCO DANCE, AT 9 P.M.

Seats under cover. Tickets, Re. 1.

To admit 1 Gentleman and Ladies.

A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per S. S. "CLAN GRAHAM," arrived from GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR AND Co.,
Bombay, 19th May, 1891. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 23rd, to TUESDAY, the 26th instant, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act."

THE following Monthly Periodicals are SPARE for IMMEDIATE SUPPLY :—

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.
Bow Bells (with Xmas Number.)
Boys' Own Paper (with extra numbers.)
Cabinet Portrait Gallery.
Cassell's Family Magazine.
Contemporary Review.
Cornhill Magazine.
Fortnightly Review.
Girls' Own Paper (with extra numbers.)
Good Words (with 'Xmas Number.)
Knowledge.
Leache's Children and Young Ladies' Dressmaker.
Leisure Hour.
London Journal (with extra numbers.)
London Society (with extra numbers.)
Longman's Magazine (with 'Xmas Number.)
New Review.
Practitioner.
Sylvia's Home Journal.
Weldon's Ladies Journal.
Weldon's Bazaar of Children's Fashions.
Westminster Review.
Young Ladies' Journal (with 'Xmas Number.)

SPARE FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1891.

Century Magazine.
Harper's Magazine, English Edition.
Metropolitan (half-yearly.)

ASK FOR OUR REVISED AND ENLARGED PRICE LIST.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS,
26, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that another EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the English Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of May, 1891, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the proposition passed at the first Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 7th instant.

By order,
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 7th May, 1891

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 28th Instant, at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED
FROM
The Tottenham Lager Beer
Brewery

TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE PILSENER BEER.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts, Rs. 19.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
HENSHAW'S BUILDING,
Custom House Road.

SUB-AGENTS :—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

SOUTHALL'S

MOSQUITO CONES.

EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE beg to notify that we are the SOLE AGENTS of this Company in Bombay, and are prepared to RENEW ALL POLICIES, and accept new risks on the most favourable terms.

GREAVES, COTTON AND CO.
1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Suit has been filed against the Company, in the High Court, Bombay, by Messrs. K. M. HEERAMANECK and others in which an AD INTERIM injunction has been granted restraining the Directors from holding the Extraordinary General Meeting convened for the 21st May instant, and the said meeting will not therefore be held.

By order of the Directors,
G. REIFFERSCHEID,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay 19th May, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

"TITAN" SPRINKLER.

AS I am now leaving Bombay I beg to notify to various Mill-Owners, Agents, and others that I have appointed Mr. Mark Wadia of 1, Church Gate Street, Bombay, my sole Agent for India, and that any enquiry in reference to my Patent 'Titan' Sprinkler or any other of my manufactures should be sent to him at the abovenamed Address, where it shall receive his prompt and careful attention.

SAMUEL WALKER,
of Atlas and Eagle Works, Radcliffe, near Manchester.
April 4th, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Coconut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુાં૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICE is hereby given that, any person or persons, having any CLAIM or CLAIMS, AGAINST ME is or are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned, and receive the same on passing the usual acknowledgment by him or them of such claim or claims at my residence in the house of Soniwala, No. 40, Goa Street, Stone Bunder, Fort, within 14 days from this date, and any claim or claims submitted after the expiration of the aforesaid period, will be considered nul and void—Dated this 18th day of May, 1891.

JUMNADASS GHIRDHURDASS.

MAYNARD, HARRIS & CO.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. beg to announce that they have arranged TO TAKE over the OLD ESTABLISHED EAST INDIA AGENCY AND BANKING BUSINESS of MESSRS. MAYNARD, HARRIS & Co.

All Remittances, Correspondence and Orders should be sent direct to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London, who are AUTHORISED TO COLLECT all MONEYS DUE to the late Firm.

HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London.

BOMBAY—King KING & Co
CALCUTTA—King HAMILTON & Co.
LIVERPOOL—King, BAILLIE & Co.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Cane LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS,
LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE the pleasure to inform the DENTAL PROFESSION in India that we have made arrangements with

KEMP & CO., LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and to hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have now in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF TEETH; DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMENTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining to the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to meet the daily increasing Requirements of our Customers in India, we rely upon their continued Support, and feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort to merit their Patronage.

KEMP & Co., Ld, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS ASH, AND SONS, LD.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.................£3,200,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund..............................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
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SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings :—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS, ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ONLY REMEDY

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

THE ONLY FORMS KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE

ARE

THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS pills, which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY and see that Each bottle carries **OUR TRADE MARK.**

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 31), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (Englishmoney), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS : CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury, London.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862........	£309,6[illegible]	0	0
„	1885........	£288,156	0	0
„	1886........	£355,039	0	0
„	1889........	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,318,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

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GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

New High School, Fort, Lecture by Mr. Jamshedjee R. Tata, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th :—Avala (s), from Cardiff ; Gwalior (s), Hongkong ; and R. Rubattino (s), Genoa. Yesterday :—Crauford (s), and Gutenfels (s), Port Said ; Methley Hall (s), Perim ; and Regal (s), Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Mobile (s), for Jeddah ; Rosemorran (s), and Manchester (s), Antwerp ; Trewellards (s), Hull ; Kapurthala (s), &c. ; Leny (s), Port Said ; Inchgarvie (s), Dunkirk ; and Pocahontas (s), Marseilles.

THE GOA POLICE.—Sanction has been given by the Portuguese Minister to add 100 police sepoys to the force in Goa.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Thibet will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a. m., to-morrow.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 16th May, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 2,23,500, in the total earnings.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Chingford and the s. s. Booldana entered the dock on Tuesday and the s. s. Saint Marnock yesterday, and the s. s. Sarmatia left it on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Gwalior and the s. s. Imperator entered the dock on Tuesday ; and the s. s. Raffaele Rubattino yesterday ; and the s. s. Harewood left on Tuesday ; and the Rosemorran yesterday.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ELMIYE-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Row, Fort, when Mr. Jamshedjee Rustomjee Tata will recount in Persian his "Reminiscences of Travels in Persia."

SERIOUS MILL ACCIDENT.—Rama Kaioo, living at Dongri, was at work in Scott's Cotton Press at Lower Colaba last night, when a heavy iron chain broke and fell on his head, injuring him very seriously. Rama was immediately taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is now lying in a precarious condition.

FIRE AT COLABA.—Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, a quantity of loose cotton in the Gokaldass Kallianjee Cotton Press, situated at Victoria Bunder, Lower Colaba, caught fire, which was speedily extinguished by the workmen before the arrival of the fire-engines. The damage is estimated at Rs. 25. The fire is attributed to friction of some machinery.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.—Four Hindu students of this Presidency have passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. Of these four, one, Mr. Ranjit Kalabhai Tallubhai of Surat, is a student at the Fort High School ; and the remaining, Messrs. Tribhovan Maneckchund, Shivalal Mulji, and Varuchund Lakhmichand, belonged to the Rajkote High School.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Guddi, a Marwaree woman, living at Bholeshwar, Foolgally, reports to the police that during her absence from home on Tuesday morning, somebody entered her room, which was left open when she went out, and breaking open a box, stole gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 482.—A Purdesi woman, named Goona, has reported the theft of two gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 80, from an open box, in her room, on Tuesday last.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—The committee of the Bombay Graduates' Association at its meeting held on the 19th instant, under the chairmanship of Mr. P. M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, passed the following resolution :—"That on the Honorable Mr. Nugent's departure from the Secretariat this Association desires to place on record their cordial acknowledgement of his endeavours to obtain recognition during his term of service as Secretary and Chief Secretary to Government, of the just claims of Graduates to employment in the different departments of the Public Service."

DISSENSIONS IN A FAMILY.—The case in which Veerbai charged her husband, Kursondass Shamjee, and three others, with assaulting her, her mother, and brother, on the 27th instant, was again called for hearing before Mr. Cooper, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Rele prosecuted and Mr. Crawford, Solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, defended. On the Magistrate intimating a wish to see an amicable understanding arrived at, the respective parties held a consultation and agreed to withdraw the case on condition that the prosecutrix should live with her husband apart from her father-in-law, who should contribute the sum of Rs. 25 as a monthly maintenance.

ROBBING A CHILD.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hiscocks charged Jairam Esoo before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 30 from a little child, named Ganu. It appeared that while the child was playing in the street, the accused enticed away the child to Grant Road, and there forcibly removed from his person the silver ornaments, and then absconded. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused with the whole of the property in his possession. The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted one previous conviction. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday morning, by Dr. Dlaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Condi, aged 30 years. Vithu, the husband of the deceased, married a second wife last year, and since then he discarded the deceased. Without any provocation, on Tuesday last, he asked the deceased to do some household work, which she refused to do and told her husband to ask his newly-married wife to do it. Upon this the husband became angry and slapped the deceased the face. The deceased then got some opium from the bazar and swallowed it. She was found lying unconscious in her bed and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Tuesday night. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE PANDIT VIDYA BHASKAR.—Vidya Bhaskar Pandit Lalchandra, M. R. A. S. (Lond.), guru to Maharaja Kishoresingji, Commander-in-Chief and brother to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I., left for Jodhpur by mail train on Sunday, the 17th instant. The pandit, accompanied by his brothers and followers arrived at the Grant Road Station, being driven in a carriage and pair belonging to Mr. Liladar Shamji Jadowji. The panditji was decorated with garlands of flowers by his friends and admirers, who had gathered on the station to see him off. The night previous to his departure the pandit was entertained by Mr. Harichund Krushna Joshi at his residence, at Kalbadevi Road, in the presence of a large and influential company, and was presented with a fine Cashmere shawl, &c.

ROBBING A MAN WHILE ASLEEP.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Jones, in charge of F and G divisions, charged Ragunath Tookaram, a labourer, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a silver chain valued at Rs. 30 belonging to a cultivator, named Ganu Somar. On Sunday night whilst the complainant and several others were lying asleep in the open air on Matoonga Road, the accused stole the ornament from the complainant and ran away. Next morning the complainant reported the matter to Inspector Jones, who arrested the accused on suspicion, on Wednesday last, and on inquiry, recovered the ornament from a Marwaree, with whom the accused had pledged it. On pleading guilty the accused was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE LATE MR. RAGHUNATH NARAYAN KHOTE, C.I.E.—Our weekly contemporary the *Gujerati*, along with its paper of last Sunday, circulated a lithograph likeness of the late Mr. R. N. Khote, C.I.E. We have already chronicled the death of Mr. Khote. The picture is a faithful resemblance of Mr. Khote. The *Gujerati*, writing of Mr. Khote, says :—Only a fortnight ago a full account of his long, distinguised, and successful career appeared in these columns, and we need scarcely say anything more in honour of that good and useful citizen. He was one of the few self-made public men of this city, and the story of his life is full of hope and instruction to the newer generation. This is indeed no small honour to him, of whom this can be said, with truth, and our readers will doubtless be glad to possess a humble memento of a gentleman who rose from an humble clerkship to an eminent position in public life by force of his intellect and by dint of industry, patience, and persuance.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Inspector Nelmes charged Makandar Girdhari, Chaitram Rambakus, Baldeo Kalaram, Solemol Sonlal, and five others—the first with keeping a common gambling house, and the rest with gambling with money, dice, and cards, on Tuesday last. One of the witnesses in the case went to gamble in the house, but as he lost his money in gambling, he gave certain information to Inspector Nelmes, who, with Constable Butfoy went to the house and arrested the whole of the accused while they were gambling. All the accused pleaded not guilty and said that the charge had been trumped up against them by the witness through malice. His Worship convicted the whole of the accused on the evidence before the Court, and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15, with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The second, third, and fourth accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, or in default five days' imprisonment, with hard labour. The rest were fined Rs. 2 each.

POSSESSING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Yassim Khan and Abdulla Khan were charged before Mr. Richardson by Mr. Rustim P. Jehangir, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, with having 64 tolas of opium without a license. Mr. Sealy appeared for the first prisoner, and Mr. Shamrao Rele defended the other. From the evidence of the opium inspector it appears that No. 1 was in the habit of giving the drug to his accomplice at a coffee-shop, in Bhendy Bazaar. On April 15th the Inspector posted two persons at this shop to watch their movements, whilst he himself stood close by. At, about seven o'clock that evening Abdulla Khan had a cup of tea and in the meantime Yassim came to the shop and handed the former a bundle when they both left. The detectives also watched the dwelling of the second accused. The inspector, accompanied by Constable Hurst, subsequently searched both the house and the coffee-shop, at the latter of which they found a quanty of *chundool.* A second search was made in Abdula's rooms, where a quantity of the drug in question was seized. After leading evidence for the prosecution, the Magistrate discharged the prisoners and dwelt at considerable length upon the improbability of the story for the prosecution and several material discrepancies in the testimony of the prosecutor's witnesses. His Honour thought it was impossible to believe that the inspector and his subordinates would, or ought to, have allowed the prisoners to escape when they saw the drug pass from one to another at the coffee shop in their very presence.

A MONTH FOR A TOOTH.—Succaram Sumboo, aged 25 years, doing service as a coachman, at Middle Colaba, was yesterday placed before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Roberts of the A Division, for assault. Ooka Dooma, a Marwaree, appeared to prosecute, and complained of having two of his front teeth being knocked out by the prisoner. His testimony disclosed that on the night of the 5th instant, the sister of the prisoner made some purchases at the complainant's shop, where she paid a rupee. After receiving the change, she left, to return shortly afterwards with the prisoner, and demanded two annas, which she alleged was not paid her with the change. The Marwaree declined to make this good, and an altercation between the parties was the consequence. That was interrupted by the intervention of passers-by. On Tuesday night Succaram again went to the shop and observing the complainant seated within made use of abusive language towards him which induced him to leave his stall and remonstrate with his assailant, who seized him by the *dhotur.* The disputants were again separated, but the coachman picked up a stone and hurled it at the money-lender. Fortunately it missed its mark, but he picked up a second missile, and threw it with such violence that it struck the Marwaree on the mouth and knocked out two of his teeth. The occurrence was reported to the police, and the prisoner was shortly after arrested at the stables in which he lived. Ooka, the money-lender, was taken to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where his injury was attended to. The Magistrate sentenced Succaram to undergo one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

NATIVE GYMNASTICS.

MR. K. N. KABRAJEE presided at an interesting prize distribution to the successful pupils of a native gymnasium conducted by private enterprise, and known by the name of "The Zoroastrian Talimkhana." The ceremony took place at the Gaiety Theatre on Sunday afternoon, when Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. N. R. Ranina, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, and a large gathering of Parsee ladies and gentlemen assembled in response to the invitations issued by the proprietor, Mr. Framjee Aria. It appears from the report read before the audience that the institution was started sixteen years ago with the view to supply the want of a private gymnasium suitable to the respectable trading and professional classes of the Parsees, and conducted on the old Indian methods of native gymnasts. It was opened only with six members, whose number has now increased to 52, drawn from the following ranks and professions :—Four mechanical engineers, four graduates of the University, two doctors, two veterinary surgeons, two school-masters, 23 following miscellaneous trades and occupations, and fifteen students. Particular care and attention are paid to the healthy growth and development of the body by means of some of the best known methods of native exercise, especially wrestling; and after the reading of the report, the audience had an ocular proof of the physical tests applied to the strength and capacity of the pupils of this gymnasium, by the feats which a number of them went through with skill and dexterity. The programme for the evening was for the most part taken up by well paired wrestling matches, for which the floor of the stage was strewn over with sand and soft earth ; and the severe contests which followed on the part of each wrestler to throw his opponent—and some of which contests were of long duration—kept up enough excitement among the audience. Wrestling in Indian gymnasia is reduced to a fine art : the various devices which bring an opponent irresistibly to the ground, and resistance to which cannot be offered without serious injury to the body, are systematically named, arranged, and classified ; and some of the pairs told off to play in the arena on Sunday were so arranged as to give an idea of this system and science of wrestling.

Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, at the request of the chairman, having given away the prizes to the successful winners, Mr. Kabrajee went up the stage and treated the audience with a long discourse on physical education as imparted in this and similar native institutions. He pointed out that some of the native exercises well answered all the conditions which are recently laid down by Sir Morell Mackenzie in his last contribution to the 'National Review,' for imparting tone and vigour to the human frame, and for securing health and strength to all parts of the body in equal proportions. The chairman singled out wrestling as being the best of Indian athletics, not only to strengthen all the limbs and the muscles which move those limbs, but also to impart that healthy growth to and that addition to the tissues of the inner organs on which, according to Sir Morell Mackenzie, the beneficial results of sound exercise mainly depend. He lays it down as an essential to healthy exercise that it should not only act locally on the muscles, but act generally on the whole system by aiding respiration, improving circulation, and assisting nature in eliminating from the body all refuse which results from these processes of cleaning and purifying the blood. Wrestling, said the chairman, is adapted to secure all these blessings of sound health ; and if Sir M. Mackenzie had only known wrestling as performed in India, he would have surely included it in his list of health-giving exercises, such as swimming, walking, and riding. Without meaning to disparage the introduction of European gymnastics among the natives, Mr. Kabrajee exhorted his hearers not to forget nor neglect, in the rage for imitating everything English, whatever is beneficially Indian. He drew a humorous picture of the Parsee youth of the period made up of powder puff and pomade, and artificially got up with the polish of false rose and with the outward gloss of tawdry tinsel, and he contrasted the false teeth and spectacled eyes of the modern youth with the powerful growth and vigour of his forefathers and with the natural bloom and simplicity of habits. But the moral effects of physical education were what Mr. Kabrajee dwelt upon at some length, and he strenuously urged upon the assembly the cultivation of those higher virtues, the development of that strength and firmness of character which naturally reside in a strong, healthy, and courageous body. Men weak in constitution and cowards in strength have to resort to falsehood and chicanery ; but one who is proud and self-possessed in his own power has the courage of his conviction and fears not to tell the truth.

Mr. K. R. Kama proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Kabrajee for presiding on this occasion. He said he was always wondering how Mr. Kabrajee in his multifarious engagements found time to devote to so many matters of public utility, and how he had the courage and strength to chalk out for himself an independent line of conduct. Mr. Kama tried to account for it by the fact that Mr. Kabrajee had been a student at the Parsee Gymnasium, and personally exemplified in himself the good moral effects of a sound physical training.

Mr. D. R. Chichgar, in seconding the proposal, thanked Miss Manockjee for gracefully distributing the prizes, and said from what he had seen in England that wrestling was not unknown to Englishmen.

The meeting then dispersed with three cheers for Mr. Kabrajee.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Chief Justice presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE AHMED HAJEE MITHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of Essao Cassim, one of the insolvents, asked for a consent order, to which Mr. Branson consented ; and his lordship granted the application.

RE BHANJEE JOOTHANA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE NARRONDAS MADHAVJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order for three months on the ground that the case was put down in the opposed list, and was not likely to come on within that time. His lordship granted the application.

RE FAZAL NOOR MAHOMED.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. An affidavit made on behalf of one of the creditors was handed to his client that morning ; but he did not know whether the creditor had filed his claim.

Mr. Branson, on behalf of the creditor opposed the application stating that his client was an admitted creditor.

The Chief Justice said the insolvent was charged with fraudulently obtaining money from the creditor's firm.

Mr. Starling said the charge was made in the Police Court, but was dismissed.

Mr. Branson said the insolvent set up the defence before the Magistrate that he was authorised to draw the money from the firm in the absence of the opposing creditor. The Court did not dismiss the charge then, but referred the creditor to a civil court in which he was successful and a decree was passed in his client's favour.

Mr. Starling said he was in a position to prove that the case was dismissed by the Magistrate.

Mr. Branson said his opposition was based on the record of the Court in that case.

The Chief Justice remarked that the record was not before him for reference ; and as the affidavit was served on the insolvent only that morning, he should be given time to reply to it. This was accordingly done, the insolvent being granted an interim order until next court-day.

RE MORESHWAR RAGHUNATH NAVALKAR.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order, remarking that he had settled with all his creditors except two, who resided up-country; and that a month's time would be sufficient to settle with them also. The application was granted.

RE AHMED HAJI MITHA.

Mr. Branson, for the Official Assignee, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the rule calling upon his client to show cause why he should not hand over to the Official Assignee the books of account that were in his possession.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, opposed the application, remarking that a copy of his client's affidavit was served upon the other side eight days since. The learned counsel asked for the costs of the day, as his client had been obliged to instruct counsel.

Mr. Branson said his client was obliged to bring the matter before the Court, for otherwise the rule would have been discharged.

His lordship granted a postponement till the first court-day after the vacation, reserving the question of costs.

RE NAROOBHAI GUNGADAS.

On the application of Mr. Manker the insolvent was granted the usual interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE RICHARD DAVIDSON.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Starling, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the schedule was false and fictitious, and that the insolvent had concealed property, consisting of carpenter's tools and iron castings. His lordship granted an interim order, remarking that the insolvent's affidavit did not meet the allegations made against him in detail.

RE MATHURADAS GOPALJEE.

On Mr. Manker's application, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE MANEKLAL MATHURADAS.

Mr. Manker moved for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, and also for an extension of the interim order to enable his client to complete the making up of the accounts in the Official Assignee's office. An extension of the interim order for three months, with leave to amend the schedule, was granted.

RE VEERJEE TRIKAMJEE VANIA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge ; and the application was granted.

RE DAMJEE MEGHAJEE AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, and with the consent of the Official Assignee, the insolvent was granted a month's extension of his interim order to make up his books of account.

RE THOMAS GEORGE CHARTER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE SEBASTIAN JOSEPH DUARTE.

Mr. Manker obtained one month's extension of the insolvent's interim order, with leave to amend the schedule saying that an extension was twice before granted to his client to enable him to get hold of blank promissory notes passed by him to several Marwarees, but that as he had not been successful in his attempt, he was now prepared to proceed with his insolvency.

RE NAROTUM GORDUNDAS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order, with leave to amend his schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Veljee Noormahomed Khoja ; Raghunath Hurjee ; Trikamram Chundajee ; Hajee Bhowla ; Hurjivan Ganesh and another ; Wittoo Bhau Gunga ; Gannoo Bapoo and another ; Evada Adam ; Naiya Essa Kamal ; Motichand Cullianjee ; Narayen Moroo and another ; Dost Mahomed Jetta ; Dosabhoy Manekjee and another ; Venkatrao Ganesh ; Dadabhoy Byramjee ; and Shaik Goolam Ali.

MESSRS. COOK AND SON'S TOURS.

MESSRS. T. COOK and SON have just issued a prospectus of their coming season's special tours from Bombay to Egypt and the Nile and back. The excursions start weekly from November 7, there being six altogether. The following is an abridged itinerary :—

First Day—Tuesday—The steamer will start punctually at 10 a.m. from Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's landing stage above the iron bridge Kasr-el-Nil for Bedrachin from whence will be visited the site of Memphis, the step pyramid of Sakkarah, the tomb of Tih, the Pyramid of Oonus ; return to the steamer and proceed probably as far as Ayat.

Second Day—Leave Ayat at day-light and pass during the day the dwarf Pyramid of Maydoom, Wasta, and Benisooef. The steamer usually stops for the night at Maghaga.

Third Day—Leave early in the morning for Beni-Hassan, visit the grotto of Speos Artemedos, the rock tombs of Ameni Amenamah and Khum Hotep, and proceed to Rodah.

Fourth Day—Proceed to Assiout, arriving in the afternoon.

Fifth Day—Visit the bazaars of Assiout, tomb of Merikara, &c., and proceed probably as far as Maragha.

Sixth Day—Pass Sohag and Girgeh, &c., proceed through the passes of Aboo Shoosheh and stop for night at Disneh.

Seventh Day—Arrive at Keneh, visit the Temple of Denderah, and arrive about sunset at Luxor.

Eighth Day—The day will be devoted to the western suburb of Thebes and the tombs of the Kings, and Temple of Hatasoo.

Ninth Day—Visit Karnak and the Temple and town of Luxor.

Tenth Day—Visit the Rameaseum, the small Temple of Dayr-el-Medeeneh, the sitting Colossi, &c.

Eleventh Day—Leave Luxor for Edfou, calling at Esneh to enable passengers to visit the Temple.

Twelth Day—Leave Edfou and arrive at Assouan about 4-0 p.m., and visit the Island of Elephantine.

Thirteenth Day—To be spent at Assouan, visiting the the Town and bazar, &c.

Fourteenth Day—Visit the Island of Phileæ, the Nubian village of Mahatta, &c.

Fifteenth Day—The Steamer leaves Assouan early in the morning arriving at Luxor by daylight same evening.

Sixteenth Day—The morning will be spent at Luxor giving those who wish an opportunity of revisting Karnak, &c. Leave Luxor at midday for Disneh, calling at Keneh.

Seventeenth Day—Leave for Bellianah, ride through the valley of Abydus, and visit the Temples of Sethi, Rameses II., &c.

Eighteenth Day—Leave Bellianah early and arrive at Assiout.

Nineteenth Day—Leave Assiout, and anchor for the night near Gebel-el-Tayr.

Twentieth Day—Sunday—Arrive at Cairo in the course of the evening or early on Monday morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. A. O. HUME, C.B., who some years ago presented his large collection of Indian birds to the Trustees of the British Museum, has now, we are informed, given them another collection of nearly 300 heads of the horned game animals of India and Central Asia. A long series of magnificent heads of the largest of Asiatic wild sheep, the Ovis Poli, from the Pamir Plateau, is included. Other species of wild sheep are equally well represented, the Argali by nine and the Oorial (O. cycloceros) and Shapoo (O. vignei) by more than twenty heads. Some of the heads of the wild goat rival in size the largest of the ibex, of which a long series illustrates its wide distribution in the Alpine region of Asia. The remarkable variation in the twisting of the horns of the Markhoor is represented by a very complete gradation from the most open to the closest spiral. There are some enormous heads of wild yak. The collection is, and will be for about two months, exhibited as it was received from India, in one of the corridors of the Natural History Museum, in Cromwell-road. It will afterwards be incorporated in the general collection. Those who are interested in this collection should also inspect the fine specimens of wild sheep (Marco Polo's Sheep and Argali) which are mounted and on exhibition in the Mammalia Gallery. They are the gift of Mr. St. G Littledale, who obtained them on his recent expedition to the Pamir and the Altai Mountains.

YOUNG locusts have made their appearance in the Lahore district much to the annoyance of the cultivators who have informed the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore about it. On the 14th instant the patwaris of the villages of Sultanke, Rangeerpur, Bhai Kot and Doser, situated within the jurisdiction of the Lahore Tahsil, sent reports in vernacular stating that enormous swarms of young locusts, have come and settled upon their lands, and are doing considerable damage to crops. As wheat, barley and grain have already been harvested in most parts of the district their powers of devastation are, to a great extent, limited to the cotton crop, but, if immediate steps are not taken to destroy them the outturn of cotton this year will, it is stated, be a poor one.

MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM'S observations in the case of "Makinson v. Walls" upon the system of certain insurance offices point to a very grave scandal. The action was one of libel arising out of the quarrels of two insurance agents, and it came out in evidence that it is a common practice to prepare proposals for life insurance in a coffee tavern, and to substitute for signatures marks which the Judge stigmatised as "forgeries," because they were affixed without the authority, and even without the knowledge of the nominal assurers. "Agents" (said the Judge) "go round and collect money from people knowing they have no insurable interest, and when the person dies and a claim is made it is defended and a verdict is given for the company." It is satisfactory to know that those who thus speculate on the lives of others are thus baulked of their expected reward : but, on the other hand, if they have paid premiums, it must have been in the expectation at least of obtaining profit. The mischiefs of such a system are only too obvious. A case was cited of a man who had been certified by the agent as a "good life," though the agent had not seen him for about five years. A curious fact pointed out by the Judge is that in one of the best known of these companies a premium of one shilling secures no more advantage than can be insured in the Government office for seven pence. "They knew," continued Mr. Justice Grantham, "that some of these companies pay large dividends, and if they could do that after being robbed by their own agents—as it was proved they had been in this case—and pay claims under the policies, it stood to reason that the amounts paid by poor people must be larger than they need be."

AN odd sort of embarrassment is just now distressing the Council of the Society of Psychical Research. The evidence of "apparitions of death" is, like Lady Teazle's character, suffering from a plethora. In other words, the existence of these mysterious phenomena is considered to be so completely established that members of the society run away with the notion that "no further cases are wanted," and consequently take apparitions as a matter of course, instead of reporting them at once at No. 19, Buckingham-street, Strand. This conduct has impelled the Council to "state distinctly that their view is altogether different." In the first place, they hold that the value of evidence already collected must largely depend on its continuous reinforcement by fresh cases. This may be a little puzzling to outsiders, but no doubt it may be psychically explained. In the second place, even if the facts were universally admitted, it would, the Council observe, still be interesting to study the laws which govern these strange phenomena. Accordingly they have issued a paper of suggestions for the guidance of those who may be, as they say "willing to assist by collectin and preparing evidence on such spontaneous phenomena as phantasms of the living and dead, disturbances in haunted houses, clairvoyance, provisions, and admonitions."

IN a holly bush, in a secluded garden hard by Newcastle, there is now to be seen a blackbird's nest having in it three blackbird's eggs and two thrush's eggs. The latter bird, the *Newcastle Chronicle* is informed, was last in possession. But it is less wonderful than the following fact of the same kind communicated by one of the best naturalists of the district. He found, some years ago, a blackbird's nest containing five blackbird's eggs and three thrush's eggs. It would be interesting to know about the hatching and rearing.

THE negotiations which have been in progress for some time past between the German and English telegraph authorities for the establishment of a new and direct telegraph line have been brought to a successfull issue, and the preliminary surveys will shortly be commenced. At present telegraphic communication between London and the German capital is carried on by three lines, one running over French, the second over Belgian, and the third over Dutch territory. The disadvantage of using any of these lines in certain contingencies has long been evident, and it is in order to surmount them that the direct line between the English and German shores will be laid.

VICE-CONSUL MENZIES is perplexed by the circumstance that while the youth of almost all the other European nations are fairly, and in some instances largely represented at the University of Liege, British students there rarely number more than five or six out of a total of some fifteen hundred. Yet Liege, with its lecture rooms, its library of 200,000 volumes, its academic collections, its school of mines, electrical engineering, and pharmacy, and its seventy professors, offers, according to this authority, peculiar advantages to youthful Englishmen, particularly in the matter of foreign languages.

THE raising of her Majesty's ship Sultan cost over 50,000*l.*, and an additional 11,000*l.* was expended in fitting her for the voyage home. Since she has been in port no steps have been taken to prepare her for use as an effective man-of-war. An attempt will be made in the course of this week to ascertain from the First Lord what are the intentions of the Admiralty in respect of this costly and unfortunate ship.

ONE of the earliest subjects of discussion at the Labour Commission will, says a London correspondent, probably be whether or not it is advisable to sub-divide the Commission into, say, four or five smaller bodies for the separate investigation of the various subjects of inquiry. These sub-Commissions would, of course, only inquire, and then submit the evidence collected and their conclusions thereon to the whole body. The idea is well supported, and having the favour of several of the leading members may very possibly be adopted.

JUDGE BACON, the arbiter on the fit of the Dene dresses, is a rather handsome man, and looks young for a judge. He has no wife to grumble at his practical methods of seeing how the collar fits. Judge Bacon presides over two courts—Bloomsbury and Whitechapel—and at the latter he very often has to go through his Bloomsbury experience, but as the fair defendants are not Dorothy Denes, the papers take no notice of the matter.

THE BURMA-CHINESE FRONTIER.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* is informed on the best authority that the Chinese Government have initiated negotiations with our Government for the purpose of arriving at some settlement in regard to the delimitation of the Burma-Chinese frontier. It has been generally supposed that the delay in carrying out one of the provisions of the Convention of 1886 was due to the habitual dilatoriness of the Chinese Government ; but this is not so. The Chinese do not desire to press for a complete detailed delimitation of the frontier if that course be inconvenient to the Government of India. They are prepared to enter upon such a delimitation at once but they do not press the point. They are however urging that it is most desirable that certain general principles should be laid down between the two Governments, and details worked out at the convenience of both. The reason which chiefly moves the Chinese to this course is that the British by their surveys and explorations are acquiring a detailed knowledge of the whole frontier region, which the Chinese cannot hope to equal, and they fear that when the time for delimitation arrives, they will thus be placed at great disadvantage. They say the British would be in a position to bargain for that with which they are intimately acquainted, while the other side will have no knowledge of the respective values of their concessions or acquisitions.

In reply to the suggestion that they, too, might set about investing the frontier districts as the British are doing, they reply they have nobody qualified to investigate thoroughly the region, or to advice them in regard to such points as strategic importance, mineral wealth, commercial advantages and the like, and therefore they desire, now that both parties are in a position more nearly approaching equality than they will be a year or two hence, to have certain general principles laid down by mutual agreement, by which both parties will abide ever after, whatever may be revealed by subsequent discoveries and explorations. With regard to these general principles the chief one is that the Taiping river shall be the boundary between the two counties, at least in its lower course, just before it enters the Irrawaddy. They abandon altogether the proposition so strenuously supported by the late Marquis Tseng, when Ambassador in London, that the Shweli should be their boundary, for they feel that, whatever might have been the case in 1885, when the whole matter was more or less of a *tabula rasa*, our five years' occupation of Upper Burma puts the cession of any portion of any territory governed by Theebaw out of the question. The scheme of owning Bhamo and opening it to trade on conditions similar to those at the coast parts of China, which was a pet idea of the Marquis Tseng, has therefore been abandoned absolutely.

The Chinese, however, desire to extend to the Irrawady, and are ambitious of having a port of their own on the river close to Bhamo, where their trade can be carried on just as it is on the Russian frontier between the adjacent town of Kakhta and Maimachin, one being on the Russian side and the other on the Chinese. There are other general principles which the chinese desire to lay down ; but this is the principal one, and they are now pressing the point on the British authorities. Both the British and Indian Governments are desirous of meeting the Chinese in every possible way, for it is recognised, and has been officially admitted, that the conduct of the Chinese, not only in regard to Burma, but also with reference to Sikkim, has been characterised by the utmost friendliness and good faith ; but there are difficulties in the way of admitting the general outlines for which the Chinese contend, and these may delay negotiations for a time. The latter are, however, being urged by the Chinese on our Government with that perseverance and tenacity of purpose which are characteristic of their diplomacy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Trewellard, 1,450 tons, Captain W Beckerley, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Leny, 1,542 tons, Captain W Woolverton, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Inchgarvie, 1,705 tons, Captain F G Major, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Incharran, 1,842 tons, Captain J McDonald, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Manchester, 1,322 tons, Captain C W McMullen, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Pocahontos, 1,733 tons, Captain J James, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Cete, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Crauford, 1,498 tons, Captain W Eleney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE steam-ship Avala, 2,415 tons, Captain F Newell, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Cardiff, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Graham and Co.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Methley Hall, 2,182 tons, Captain J Wilcox, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Perim, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE steam-ship Gutenfels, 1,790 tons, Captain Thormann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiavar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain H W G Campbell, Captain A H Rutherford, Miss De Cruz, Miss E Logul and 69 deck.

EXTRA STEAMFR FROM CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Gwalior, 2,733 tons, Captain J F Jephson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from China, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham..	1911	Alexanders'n	A	F Muir & Co
„ Booldana ..	2133	Wood	B	B I S N Co
„ Mobile	916	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co
„ Manchester ..	1322	McMullen ..	C	W& A Graham & Co
„ Peveril	1974	Walters......	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clio	1779	Colman......	F	F Muir & Co
„ Chingford ..	1100	Stewart......	G	Ralli Brothers
„ Virginia	1515	Knott......	HT	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Bindo	2230	Campbell....	K	W& A Graham & Co
„ Trewellard..	1451	Beckerleg ..	L	W& A Graham & Co
„ Abbeymoor..	1562	Bruhn	M	W& A Graham & Co
„ Penwith	1255	Williams......	N	W& A Graham & Co
„ Ehrenfels....	1521	Kayser......	O	Glade & Co
„ Romola	1393	Merrifield ..	P	C Eduljee
„ Pocahontas..	1731	James	Q	W& A Graham & Co
„ St. Mornac..	1951	Mundle..	30 tons crane..	K Nixon & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S S. Ponani..........		Nacoda..........		Shepherd & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Agents.
S.S. City of Perth	2605	Rai	1	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Leny	1513	Woolverton.	2	Sir C Forbes.
„ R Rubattino	3041	Merello......	3	F Bozzoni
„ Dragoman ..	1785	Nash	4	W&A Graham & Co
„ Peshawur ..	2136	Wheler......	5	P & O Co
„ A. Brothers..	1738	Hill..........	6	E D Sassoon
„ Imperator ..	2141	Bechtinger ..	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Elektra	2095	Billen	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Incharran ..	1843	Macdonald..	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	10	H Cassum & Co.
„ Restormal ..	1283	Richard	11	J Mackintosh & Co
„ W. Hall	2620	Buck	12	E Bates
„ Inchgarvie ..	1705	Major	13	K Nixon & Co
„ Zampa	1525	Chisholm....	15	....
„ Gwalior	2733	Jephson	18	P & O S N N Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Avala (s)	Newell	Cardiff, April 14.
	Gwalior (s)	Jephson	Hongkong, April 29.
	R. Rubattino (s)	Merello......	Genoa, May 1.
20	Crauford (s)	Eleney	Port Said, May 6.
	Methley Hall (s) ..	Wilcox......	Perim.
	Gutenfels (s)	Thormann ..	Port Said, May 7.
	Regal (s)	Hikins	Batoum, April 26.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Mobile (s)	Cronin	Jeddah.
	Rosemorran (s)	Notman	Antwerp.
	Trewellard (s)	Beckerly	Hull.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Leny (s)	Woolverton .	Port Said.
	Inchgarvie (s)	Major	Dunkirk.
	Manchester (s)	McMullen ..	Antwerp.
	Pocahontas (s)	James	Marseilles.

The steamer Incharran, Captain McDonald, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
„ Meyem, for Aden, and Perim.
„ Methley Hall, for Liverpool.
„ Avala, for Marseilles.
„ Crauford, for Marseilles.
„ Chingford, for Port Said.
„ Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Tanjore, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.
„ Gwalior, for China, &c.
„ Clan Graham, for Dunkirk.
„ Gutenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
„ R. Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—50 cases beer, E Spinner and Co.
Eden Hall s—5 packages brass lamps, R. A. Hoosen.

FROM LONDON.

Huzara s—6 cases soap, D. R. Dady and Co.
Kerbella s—8 cases camphor blocks, Warden and Co.
Kolpino s—55 drums, turpentine, S. Noorbhoy ; 50 drums turpentine, T. M. Tazkhanjee, 88 drums turpentine, A. Samsoodin ; 60 drums turpentine, M. A. Hoosin.
Rome s—2 cases medicine, F. S. Madon and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kerbella s—58 cases window glass, M Essabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—10 Cases brandy, Aderjee C Cooper.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—200 hogsheads ale, Walter Nutter and Co.

FROM BATOUM.

Red Cross s—15,000 cases kerosine oil, Sir Tharia Topen.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—13 packages writing papers, &c, H Abdooially.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—8 cases scented soap, H M H Esmail.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—2,005 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 300 cwts mayrabollams, H Gokaldas.
City of Perth s—72½ cwts dry ginger, 37½ cwts amba huldee, C Chaterbhooj ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co ; 2 bales wool, B Sajeen ; 71 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 63 bales wool Ebjee Sewjee ; 92 bales wool, M Jetha ; 9 bales wool, F S Punnett.
Methley Hall s—250 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee ; 300 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee ; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 1,000 cwts Jowaree, and 201 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co ; 15,000 cwts, wheat, Sanday and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 9,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co ; 1,800 cwts wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 4,986 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Erusthausen and Co ; 18,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 675 cwts linseed, J Dhanjee ; 500 cwts wheat, and 511½ cwts linseed, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—18 cases bristles, Beier and Katz ; 39½ cwts indigo, H Z Sheerage ; 11¼ cwts olibanum, B Sajeen ; 10 cwts peacock feathers and 10 cwts fish-maws, R Fazal ; 6 cwts fishmaws, M Laljee ; 42 cwts fishmaws, D Mowjee ; 5 bales hides, R Dhanjee ; 140 cwts gum, 3 cwts horns and 11 bales hides ; Esmail Peerdina ; 125 bales cotton, and 388 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 18 bales hides, Esmail Gangjee and Co ; 16 bales hides, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 1 bale hides, D Peerbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—6,000 cwts, bone meal, C Mahomed ; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 195 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Avola s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, R Purshotum.
Crauford s—29,100 cwts wheat, 2,008 cwts rapeseed, 8,997 cwts gingellyseed, 7,680 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—10,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 678 cwts myrabollams, Nansey Khairaz and Co ; 1,000½ cwts linseed, William Bell and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Clio s—1,800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Zampa s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Clan Graham s—36,000 cwts wheat and 400 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Abbeymoor s—999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Incharran s—800 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co ; 4,000½ cwts rapeseed., Lyon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Reading s—13,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 560 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy ; 4,500 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, 10,122 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bindo s—330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Imperator s— 690 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 605 bales cotton, The Bombay ; 660 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 770 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell, and Co ; 1,310 boles cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 710 bales cotton, and 999 cwts myrabollams, E Spinner and Co ; 1,110 bales cotton and 560 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bindo s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed. A Blascheck and Co.
Imperator s—1,500 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Tyabjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 530 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Virginia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co.
R Rubattino s—555 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 30 tons old iron, R Tyabjee and Co ; 4,001 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—150 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—1,0001-2 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Chingford s—4,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Werneth Hall s—110 bales, cotton Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawur s—12 chests opium and 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 75 Chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 15 chests opium, Jewanjee Nowrojee, 12½ chests opium, F N Postwala ; 17 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim ; 20 chests opium, N G Abrahim ; 11 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 31 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 28 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 41 chest opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 5 chest, opium, P F Talati.
Elecktra s—177 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 26 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawur s—24 bales twist, John Fleming and Co ; 80 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 280 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 37 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 17½ chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 9 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 56½ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lawada s—200 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna ; 307 bales cotton, R Luchmondas, 47 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF MAY, 1891.

SUMMARY.

During the past 24 hours the barometer has fallen throughout the greater part of the Indian region. The fall has been rapid in Lower Sind, Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, the Madras Presidency and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Neemuch, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum and Ratnagiri, brisk at Delhi, Jacobabad, Agra, Indore, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin, and moderate in Rajputana. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest on the Malabar Coast and probably in Ceylon. The baric gradients are steep to the northwards of latitude 18°, and the isobars indicate disturbed weather conditions on and off the Malabar Coast. Pressure is slightly in defect of the normal average in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, the extreme south of the Peninsula, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, and also at Saugor, Jabulpur, Hoshangabad, and above it elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly at Allahabad, Madras, and Bombay, south-easterly at Masulipatam and Cuddapah, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong at Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa, Ratnagiri, Goa, and Calicut, and fresh at Bombay, Malegaon, Madras, Raipur, and Agra. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles per hour at Karachi, 16 at Calicut and Khandwa, 14 at Nagpur and Malegaon, 12 at Rajkot and Neemuch, and 10 at Hoshangabad, Raipur, Goa, and Karwar. The maximum temperature has risen above the average at most places, except Masulipatam, Negapatam, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Hoshangabad and Rajkot. The excess is greatest at Agra, Delhi, Jhansi, Indore, Saugor, Amraoti, Surat, Sholapur, and Bangalore. The highest maxima are 114° at Jacobabad, and 113° at Agra. One or two cases excluded, the night temperature is in excess of the mean over the whole country. The greatest departures above the normal are observable at Jhansi, Delhi, Nagpur, Amraoti, and Sholapur. The lowest temperature registered last night was 71° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are generally small everywhere, and the skies are densely clouded in the south of the Peninsula, on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar, and partially clouded in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, Lower Sind, and at some few stations in the Central Provinces. Heavy rain, amounting to 2·29" has fallen at Cochin, and at Calicut there has been a light shower. The weather on and off the Malabar Coast is suspicious and very unsettled, and conditions on and off that coast are very favourable for more rain. Strong winds may be expected to blow in places where the baric gradients are steep. The thermal difference between Cochin and Calicut is great, and is likely to give strong winds there also. Telegram just received from Colombo reports 4·91" of rain and strong winds. The precipitation during the last four days has been heavy there, and it is very probable that the disturbance on the Malabar Coast noticed in this day's report will grow deeper.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A PRETTY story is told by *Woman* concerning her Majesty. On the day that the young Queen announced to Parliament her bethrothal to Prince Albert, her aunt, the Duchess of Gloucester, asked her if she had not felt greatly embarrassed on that occasion. "Not half so much, dear aunt," was the reply, "as I did when I asked Albert if he would accept my hand ;" for a female sovereign, by Royal etiquette, must propose to the gentleman of her choice.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.—Good Iron Framed Pianos, full compassed, from Rs. 23 per month.—3, Rampart Row, Bombay, S. ROSE and Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW. Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2 hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

FRENCH PASTILLES.—Raspberry, Rose, Apricot, Greengage, Malt, Cranberry, Ginger, Black Currant, Liquorice, and Bronchial. VOICE JUJUBES, Lime Fruit, Glycerine, Liquorice, and Grenadines in fancy boxes.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

ON VIEW.—Sir H. MORLAND's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Minton, China and Bohemian Ornaments, oil paintings, &c., at Marine Lines.

THE all POSTAGE STAMPS of Native States of India, USED or UNUSED, will be had at moderate charge at Marwadi Bazar, from 9 to 11 a.m.—Patram Salegram, Bombay.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and cleans Watches and Clocks with one year's guarantee, including breakages. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

AYAH WANTS passage to London by P. and O. Very useful at sea; no wages.—Apply to Mr. WALKER, Poona Hotel, Poona.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, BOARD and LODGINGS, with a respectable family. Apply, stating terms and particulars, to "R.," care of this Paper.

WANTED.—An EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, who has had previous experience in the trade, to take charge of our Debt Collecting Department. Must be a good correspondent. Salary starting at Rs. 150 per month to a good and reliable man. Apply to Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPETENT PRESS READER, WANTED.—State qualifications and previous experience to "X. X.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT, by an EURASIAN as NURSERY GOVERNESS. Mofussil no objection. Address "H. K.," care of this Paper.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-ASSEMBLE on THURSDAY, 4th June. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

TO BE LET.—For Offices and Residence, SECOND and THIRD FLOOR HOUSE, No. 8, opposite the Bombay Bank. For rent and conditions apply to HAJEE OOSMAN HAJEE CHHOTANI, old Memon Moholla.

TO LET, early in May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, spacious and cool, on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Apply "M. N.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—1 High Caste KATYWAR COW (calved on the 19th inst.) Gives per day when in full milk 10 to 12 seers. Also 1 Half Aden Cow expected to calve this month. Also 2 Heifers thereof, aged 4 years and 1½ years. Apply to Messrs. BOLTON & Co., the Fort.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

VIENNA-AUSTRIA—First class Agents with good connection, wishes to represent leading firm for Cotton and Jute. Excellent London and Hamburg references. Address "F. F.," care of Messrs. R. F. WHITE and SON, 33, Fleet Street, London.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891,—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A B MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to

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Khandalla.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
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DUST.
GLARE.

TOURISTS and others whose avocations expose them to the trying Glare and Dust associated with RAILWAY Travelling, &c., in India will find a very large Selection of the most approved forms of Spectacles, with the most scientifically recommended at Tints suitable for outdoor use

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.

The Lenses are known as "Picked Lenses," being perfect and of the very best manufacture, without flaws, such as Air Bubbles or Water-marks so common in Cheap Spectacles.

In Steel, Nickel, Silver, and Gold Frames.

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MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
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SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable ustitutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF ANOTHER LOT OF GENT'S LACE BOOTS, FOR MONSOON SEASON.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve.

Another lot of gent's lace boots, (brown and black calf leather) specially made for monsoon wear.

Each one pair will be put for sale for the convenience of the buyers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, May 21, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

THE London Stock Exchange reopened yesterday; and Consols ruled ⅛ per cent. below Friday's quotation, at 95⅝; but the market rates of discount were unchanged; and about £450,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106½. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16 per oz. higher, at 44 9-16d.; but Rupee Paper was unaltered in each denomination at Friday's rates; while in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 97¾ cents, but with demand Exchange on London half a cent lower, at 4·87¾ dollars. The London Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4 9-16d. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 93; Exchange on London was down a centime at fcs. 25·34½.

The Cotton and General Produce Markets on the other side remained closed yesterday for the Whitsuntide holidays; but the New York telegram is to hand and advises an advance of 1-16 cent in the price of ready Mid-Uplands at 8 15-16 cents, and of 5 points in August Futures, at 5·90 cents. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were Rs. 8,000; and the figures to date compare as follows with those of the preceding two years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts	8,000	2,200	2,000
Three days' do.	18,000	8,100	5,000
Since 1st Sept. '90,	6,672,000	5,698,200	5,447,700

Here, a small business has again been done in the staple in a quiet market, the only change in prices being an advance of Rs. 2 per candy in "Fine" Belatee. Purchases for export have been rather larger, at 1,100 bales, consisting of 500 Dharwar, at Rs. 170-2; 300 Bengals, at Rs. 147-60; 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 157-8; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 145; while local spinners have taken only 400 bales, say 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 171½, and 100 bales each of Dhulia, at Rs. 132; and Jodia at Rs. 156 per candy.

WHEAT.—An active export demand has been felt in this market to-day, and a considerable business has been done, while prices have further advanced half to one anna per cwt. and closed firm at our quotations, say:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-3-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 5-2-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..........	" 4-13-0	"
Red Delhi..........	" 4-11-0	"
Hard Yellow..........	" 4-5-6	"
Red Ahmedabad..........	" 4-12-6	"
Hard Red..........	" 4-3-0	"

SEEDS have remained steady in tone, but with only a moderate business passing, and previous quotations are repeated, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,588	bales.
Wheat	113,406	cwts.
Linseed..........	17,946	"
Rapeseed	11,603	"
Gingelly	941	"
Poppyseed	2,662	"
Groundnuts..........	3,322	"
Castorseed	4,443	"

FREIGHTS show no improvement as to rates; but there is a little more demand for tonnage.

EXCHANGE opened at last evening's quotations of 1s. 4 27-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5⅛d. for three months' sight Credits, but with a weak feeling; and on Calcutta rates coming in at a decline of 1-16d., this market followed suit, and closed quiet at our reduced quotations. Some Credits were placed in the morning at 1s. 5 3-32d. and subsequently at 1s. 5 1-16d. for May delivery; and a fair business has been done in Bank remittance at 1s. 4 27-32d. and 1s. 4 13-16d. for ready Demand, and at 1s. 4 15-16d. for July delivery. We quote ready.—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......	1s. 4⅞d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·80¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone to-day, but there has been little movement in rates. Fours for Money closed as they did last evening at 106⅛; but the Account rates have ruled a shade higher, closing at 106 1-16 for the 1st proximo, and at 105⅞ for the 30th idem. For the other denomination, 107½ is still the nominal rate.

SHARES continue to be dealt in to a small extent only, and the market generally is quiet at our last quotations; the few exceptions being a decline of Rs. 30 in Colaba Land and Mill, and of Rs. 5 in Coorla Mill; an advance of Rs. 15 in Treacher and Co. at Rs. 990; and of Rs. 15 in Bank of Madras at Rs. 890 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 20.

The barometer has fallen throughout the whole of India, the fall being moderate or slight at Tenasserim and south of the Peninsula, and brisk to rapid elsewhere. The distribution is generally similar to that reported yesterday. The readings are high at Tenasserim, and low in the south of the Peninsula, the Gangetic Plain, and the Punjab. Winds generally blow north-westerly or northerly in the Punjab and the West Coast; westerly across the central parts of the country; southerly in Lower Bengal; and easterly along the foot of the hills. The force is strong over a large part of the country, and gales are reported from the West Coast. The temperature is above the normal average in all provinces, except Bengal, where a defect of four degrees is apparent, and the highest maximum is 140° in Jacobabad and Agra. Rain has been reported from Bengal, Assam, and Malabar, and heavy at several stations.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th May, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	11	50 a.m.	2	47
Teheran	20	2	34 p.m.	...	18
Suez	20	1	55 p.m.	...	31

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 20th May, 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	...	2
" Kurrachee ...	...	16	...	1
" Madras	...	58	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Aden-Zanzibar cable right.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday, 21st instant.

Moulmein rottle to Siam right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 19.

10 p.m.	82·4

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	86·7
2 p.m.	87·7
4 p.m.	86·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PEARS—May 15, at Bath, Lieut-Colonel A C Pears, late Madras Artillery, aged 80 years.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

DRAKEFORD—April 21, at sea, on board the "s s India," after a few hours' illness, Doris Gertrude Drakeford, aged 7 months and 21 days.

ZANZIBAR.

DEATH.

ODGERS—March, 17, at Zanzibar, Monturi Joseph Odgers, F R G S, F A S, S M, aged 39.

KARACHI.

MARRIAGE.

RUSSELL—BIGEX—May 11, at Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev J Gilmore, Charles George, son of Thomas Russell, Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, to Lucie Isabelle, daughter of Edward Bigex, Paris.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNLOP—May 14, at "West Hatch" Murree, the wife of Mr J B Dunlop, Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, of a daughter.

GOLDSMITH—May 16 at Roya pettah, the wife of the Rev H D Goldsmith, Church Missionary Society, of a son.

INGLIS—May 13, at Belford Ashamboo, Travancore, the wife Hugh Inglis, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WALKER—May 11, at Deepling, Assam, W S Walker, eldest son of W Walker, Tea Planter, aged 20 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1891.

THE question of the adulteration and false marking of Indian cotton has been so fully discussed in these columns from time to time during the last twelve months that we could scarcely expect to find in Mr. H. E. M. James's able memorandum on the subject anything that is new in regard to the interests and general principles involved. The memorandum all the same claims the most careful attention from the trade and from Government. Mr. James has made an exhaustive and careful enquiry into the question before formulating his proposals, and as a mass of information his paper is the most valuable and authoritative contribution that has yet been made to the discussion. We cannot attempt here to do more than summarise the facts which Mr. James has so carefully collected, and to indicate in brief what his proposals are. The brief historical account of the matter with which he opens covers familiar ground. We do not propose to deal with it. It is more important to follow him in the evidence which he gives of the prevalence and intensity of the evil against which the Commissioner of the Northern Division and many other competent authorities think that legislation ought to be directed. There is abundant evidence, to begin with, that Indian staples which once had the highest name are now held in the lowest esteem in the English market. Mr. James, as one of the highest Government officials in the Presidency, naturally gives prominence to the revenue aspect of the question. And well he may, since a permanent lowering of the export prices of the cotton of a district must soon show itself in a lowering of the revenue assessments. We hear that in the Khandeish district the prices and the prospects of cotton have already had to be taken account of in settlement revisions. We may be prepared for hearing the same thing from the Guzerat districts when the revenue settlement there comes up for revision. In Broach, for example, the land assessment, Mr. James reminds us, is higher than that in any other district of the Presidency. But Broach cotton now has got a bad name in the market. The price is seriously falling, and the ryot must either get into debt if he obtains no better price for his cotton, or the Government will have to be content with an assessment adapted to the value of what appears to be a steadily deteriorating staple. There is yet time to save the Broach district from part at all events of the threatened evil. Wholesale mixing of bad cotton with good certainly is going on in the district. But as yet the Broach growth is pure, and baser foreign seeds have not yet fallen upon its soil. Mr. James, therefore, thinks that Broach can still be saved, and that any legislation which can save that district may be applied to saving other good staple as well—Barsi, for instance, whose history we have more than once set out as an illustration of the strange vicissitudes through which one variety of cotton may in course of time pass in relation to others. The protection of Barsi, we have understood, is a matter of emergent necessity, for nothing is more likely than that in a season or two it may go the way of other first-class staples, which have undergone contamination. One of Mr. James's informants, indeed, says that deterioration has already set in in Barsi.

Those who are interested in the subject should read with care Mr. James's account of the way in which one variety after another of the cotton staples of this Presidency has followed what, in a favourite phrase of modern theology, is known as the down grade. Mr. James, who we know has been careful in the choice of his authorities, wisely allows practical men in various districts of the Presidency to describe in their own words the nature and extent of the mischief. He could have, as all men in the cotton trade know, no better authority than Mr. Whittle, and Mr. Whittle testifies strongly on his side. One of the leading merchants in Broach, besides speaking of the frequency with which seed cotton, dirt, and stones, are introduced into bales, testifies to the introduction in both the Broach and Surat districts of inferior seed cotton, and clean cotton from other districts, the mixing of which with the local staples has degraded its quality and reduced its price. The practice, he says, is a matter of daily occurrence at every cotton-cleaning factory in the district, and frequent allowance has to be made in the contract rates on that account. "It is a fact beyond dispute," says this witness, "that since the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Act, the practice of mixing inferior varieties of seed and clean cotton of short staple with good superior cotton of long staple, and selling the whole under the name of superior cotton, has grown up to an alarming extent, so much so that the day is not distant when Government will have to adopt most stringent measures for the protection of the growers of superior cotton as well as the public land revenue in the Broach district." We regret that the length to which this gentleman's evidence runs prevents us quoting it in full, but his conclusion is—"From my wide and varied experience, extending over the last twenty-three years in the cotton business in ginning factories, I am firmly of opinion that nothing short of stringent legislative interference can effect any improvement in the cultivation, ginning, pressing, and general business in cotton." From other sources, official and commercial, we learn that the quantity mixed is increasing, and the foreign staples appear year by year to be getting worse in quality. One variety, the Rozi, which Mr. James characterises as "infamous," and others speak of it in terms of equal depreciation, seems to be coming in greater favour year by year. It is also thought worth while in the Broach district to bring cotton from Beawar, a Bengal district, to gin it, and mix it with good local qualities, and then to send it to Bombay, there passing it off as pure Broach machine-ginned. There is no concealment or mystery about the practice. That comes at a later stage. Some of Mr. James's informants tell the history and origin of these baser importations into good districts as fully and as freely as a well-informed police officer is able to tell the antecedents of the bad characters in his district. Practices of this kind are not only bad in themselves, but they are actually turning good into evil. We seem to see the dark side of civilisation when we are told that the one obstacle to a freer inroad into Surat of the base growths of Khandeish is the want of easy communications. So that the one thing needful for completing the ruin of the Surat district as a cotton field is the construction of the projected railway from Surat to Nandurbar! The uniformity of the testimony against the evil is varied here and there by the strongly denunciatory language in which Mr. James's witnesses express themselves. One witness, whom we have already quoted, delivers himself of this strong judgment:—"The credit of the most valuable article of export of this Presidency is at stake; the revenues of Government will be jeopardised; the ryot will be impoverished; probity, honour, and rectitude will be at a discount, if Government does not step in and demolish the fraudulent and mendacious masquerade that is being enacted, especially in Bombay City."

Mr. James's further evidence comes from Rajpipla, from Hubli, Bijapur, and other places in the South Mahratta Country, from Ahmedabad, whence he cites an influential witness in the person of Mr. Ranchorlal Chotalal, and from two native merchants trading in Bombay, whose evidence as to the commercial effect of the increasing adulterations and misdescriptions tolerated by the trade, is very impressive. These two gentlemen, who say they have been in the cotton selecting line for nearly a quarter of a century, testify that the adulteration of cotton which has gone on growing from year to year since the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Act has now reached its climax, and has been the means of causing Indian cotton to be viewed with suspicion and distrust in the European markets. The action of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, as well as the discussions and recent resolutions of the Trade Association in Bombay confirm this. The Bombay Cotton Association, however, have been careful to restrict their action, with the results of which we should like to hear what the trade at Liverpool have to say. Mr. James speaks very plainly when he says that all this action of the associations is a flash in the pan, and that the Bombay Association, if they were really able to enforce the views that they hold, would pass a resolution strongly condemning the mixing of different growths at Colaba, and pledging each individual member not to take part in such proceedings on pain of expulsion from the Association. Mr. James' proposals for a remedy for this state of things may now be briefly indicated. He suggests various measures to be taken by Government for improving the cultivation and quality of the cotton that is grown. Much of this work would of course be dependent upon the Director of Agriculture, to whom *ad hoc* he would assign four assistants, good, hard-headed experienced men of business, with a practical knowledge of cotton and of the cotton trade, who would travel about teaching and encouraging the ryots distributing good seed, and explaining the best methods of picking, and above all keeping touch with the trade in Bombay. The legislative measures which Mr. James suggests are the legal prohibition of the admixture of foreign matter and "kapas" and of different varieties of "kapas" in a docra; the prohibition of the introduction of uncleaned cotton into certain areas, and of the ginning of two varieties of cotton together. Lastly, he would insist that the marks of the press should be exhibited upon the bales, and that in accordance with the spirit of the Merchandise Marks Act, the owner, before removing it from the press, should specify upon it the particular variety of cotton that it contains. If the cotton is mixed, the word "mixed" should be branded upon the bale. "Let mixtures be sold by all means, but let them not try to pass them as pure." Recent discussions of the question have prepared the trade both for Mr. James's description of the evils from which it suffers, and of the remedies which he has proposed for them. His memorandum will, we hope, be widely circulated and carefully considered by those who are most competent to deal with it. The case could not have been better put, and we hope that the trade both in the Presidency and in the Mofussil will consider it with the care which it deserves.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND, of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, in his new work, "The Queen's Commission" has a chapter on the gentleman soldier which may be read in connection with the recent observations of Mr. Archibald Forbes on the suggestion to establish a corps of gentlemen. Mr. Forbes gives the scheme no countenance, but does not assail the custom of gentlemen entering the ranks and working for a commission. Indeed we imagine that he and most other impartial critics will admit that a gentleman who has risen from the ranks is perhaps better qualified for his position and more successful with his men than the average officer who has passed through the purifying fires of Sandhurst. Captain Younghusband however inveighs against promotion from the ranks, although at the outset he acknowledges having met excellent officers in every way who have come through the ranks. Yet he speaks of them as the brilliant exceptions which prove the rule. True it is not a desirable way of gaining her Majesty's commission if other channels are open, and we quite agree with Captain Younghusband that if a candidate fail to pass his examinations he had better cease to think of the army altogether. But he commits to ink and paper an assertion which will hardly be endorsed by any recruiting officer in England, namely, that in nine cases out of ten sheer laziness leads a man to enlist. Anyhow it is an allegation which cannot be borne out by statistics. Captain Younghusband's object is to dissuade any young fellow who contemplates enlisting with a view to a commission, "excepting those whose friends' pecuniary embarrassments obliges them to enlist, and thereby shift the burden of their own support on to their own shoulders." These he assures that they will get on if they persevere. Virtue is its own reward, Captain Younghusband seems fully convinced. But listen—(1) "There is nothing in a private soldier's career which can justly be considered to qualify him to become an officer; (2) most men lose more than they gain during their term of service in the ranks: in self-reliance, in manner, in polish—even in speech," and Captain Younghusband places the crowning stone on all this in the sentence: "We have known for instance a born gentleman, who after three years had utterly lost the proper use of the letter *h.*" Of course it may be urged that the hero would have been all the better able to run in case of a charge. He also quotes an instance where a born gentleman became a confirmed drunkard in the ranks. Both individuals must have been born idiots as well as born gentlemen, or they would never have been so easily influenced. They would never have attained to the rank of Captain if they had passed through Sandhurst. The writer eulogises the new rule which calls for six years' service instead of three before a commission can be earned, losing sight altogether of the virtuous youth to whom he has promised promotion as a reward of perseverance, and the fact that it is desirable to get him away from evil influences as quickly as may be, before he forgets his aspirates and learns to indulge in his cups. As time rolls on the whilom gentleman, he avers, gradually sinks to the level of his surroundings and in speech and thought and manners is as one of them. Then why does he hold out the vain delusive hope to the impecunious but virtuous young man in whose favour he has made an exception? Better to have urged him not to enlist at all. But this is the weakest chapter in a handy little book replete with information, which we hope to refer to again.

WE are glad that at length the inquiry into the Rajabai Tower fatality has been put upon the footing which the presence of the Government Solicitor at the proceedings will ensure. Mr. Frere appeared at the inquest yesterday, and henceforth the police will be represented by him. An enormous advantage will be gained if at future sittings the two solicitors who are concerned are able to work in more obvious association than the solicitor for the relatives of the deceased and the police have been, for various reasons, able to do. There are really no conflicting interests at work in the inquiry, though that fact has been obscured by an unnecessarily free use of the term—and even of the methods of—"cross-examination" when evidence *prima facie* of an incriminatory character has been presented. The police may have reason to complain that evidence of vital importance should have been presented to the court by other hands than theirs, and much might be said about a husbanding of testimony which under easily conceivable circumstances would militate against the detection of crime. But their mention of "cross-examination," notwithstanding the new body of evidence which has been forthcoming during the past few days, can scarcely appear to them in the light of statements whose significance it is their business to minimise. It would be fair to them, therefore, and in the interests of justice, if during the interval which will elapse before the reopening of the inquiry next Monday, those who may be in the possession of information of an important character were to put themselves in frank communication with the police. We look upon Mr. Frere's appearance in the proceedings as putting an end to what we yesterday ventured to call the "game of cross purposes" which has been going on for some days past, and the public would be disappointed if the police and the independent workers who are contributing such important material to the inquiry were not now to act in association.

THE appointment of the Right Rev. Dr. Maclagan, Bishop of Lichfield, to the vacant Archbishopric of York, is of exceptional interest to India, inasmuch as in his early days the new Primate was connected with this country. It was not, however, in an ecclesiastical capacity, but as a soldier that he sojourned in India. The son of Dr. Maclagan, Physician to the Forces, a distinguished medical officer who served in the Peninsular War, it is not to be wondered at that he should have chosen a military profession. But after serving until twenty-six years of age in the Indian Army he retired with the rank of Lieutenant in 1852. His leaning towards the Church led him to pursue the ordinary University course at Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1856, M.A. in 1860, D.D. in 1878 (*jure dignitatis*). Dr. Maclagan was ordained deacon in 1856 and priest in the following year. The scene of most of his labours has been in London and its vicinity. While Vicar of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, he was nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield to the Bishopric of Lichfield, which had become vacant by the death of Dr. Selwyn, and his appointment proved to the diocese a consolation for the loss of that great Bishop. He is brimful of energy, an eloquent preacher, and of great social popularity. Altogether the choice of Dr. Maclagan, as Archbishop of York, will be a popular one, and the vacancy left by the untimely death of Dr. Magee will be worthily filled.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam with the incoming Mails, may be expected to arrive at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 25th instant.

MR. VERNON'S eleven is coming out to India again for the next cold weather, and will probably arrive in Bombay in October. Several matches have already been arranged, including a return match with the Parsees.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR has subscribed £100 to the funds of the International Congress of Hygiene, to be held in London this summer under the presidency of the Prince of Wales.

MR. LALA DEEN DAYAL, the Nizam's photographer, has just issued an opaline half-length portrait of Sir Frederick Roberts, taken during the Commander-in-Chief's recent visit to the Secunderabad camp-of-exercise. It is a striking portrait, beautifully finished, and copies of it should find a place on many mess-room walls in India.

WE regret to announce the death of Senator T. Florio, one of the managers of the Florio Rubattino Company, and one of the most enterprising men in Sicily. He was popularly known as the "King of Sicily," and nearly all the Sicilian fruit trade with North America was in his hands, as well as the production of Marsala wine. He was also the owner of the Florio Steam Navigation vessels, which are now incorporated with the Rubattino. The deceased was also a member of the Senate.

THE marriage of Mahomed Ahmed with Miss Fitch, writes the Hyderabad paper, was not the first Anglo-Mahomedan wedding celebrated in the United Kingdom, although the home papers, without exception, say that it was. Abdul Aziz, who now lives in Glasgow with his Scotch wife, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, who married Miss Constable, were both united to their partners in the bonds of holy matrimony in England.

WE regret to hear that Lieutenant E. A. Stevenson, 18th Bengal Infantry, and Sergeant Laidlaw of the Scottish Rifles, have died of cholera. Otherwise the cholera epidemic among the Manipur troops is abating rapidly, the fresh cases being very few in number.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SEE OF YORK.

LONDON, MAY 20.

It is now announced that the Bishop of Lichfield has been appointed Archbishop of York.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, MAY 19.

An explosion of a quantity of dynamite occurred to-day in a train at Tarrytoun, New York. Eighteen persons were killed outright and twenty-five injured.

RUMOURED NEW LOAN FOR INDIA.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The financial news to-day mentions a rumour that an Indian sterling loan is imminent.

THE EXPULSION OF QUEEN NATHALIE.

BELGRADE, MAY 20.

A bitter feeling against the Government has been aroused among the population of Belgrade, owing to the expulsion from Servia of the ex-Queen Nathalie

A great demonstration in Queen Nathalie's honour was made here to-day on the occasion of her Majesty descending the Danube on her way to Roumania.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with the mails of the 8th inst., left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day, and the s. s. Shannon, for Colombo and Australia, at 10 a.m. to-day.

MANIPUR NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

The murderer of Mr. Grimwood has been captured, tried, and sentenced to death, pending confirmation by H. E. the Viceroy.

The Jubraj is believed to be disguised as a Naga in the low hills of the Tonkal hills. Captain Dun, who has guarded the passes north of the Tonkal hills, states that Tengu, the head man of Tonkal village, has sent out men in all directions to catch the Jubraj. Captain Dun has been ordered to return to Manipur at once, as his services are required urgently at Simla. Lieutenant Clay will remain in the neighbourhood of Chassad to prevent the Jubraj taking refuge there.

The Tongal General's trial takes place to-day.

Heavy storms are frequent at Manipur.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

Mr. Spencer left Tangar yesterday to bring the Doulatzai jirgahs into Mastaon, where General Lockhart will receive them to-morrow. The health of the troops in the Black Mountain force is good, and hut-building is proceeded with rapidly. The cost of hutting, it is expected, will be Rs. 60,000.

THE BENARES RIOTS.

At the trial of the Benares rioters yesterday, it was stated in evidence that Kunwar Suchit Prasad, son of Raja Shiva Prasad, C.S.I., who had the contracts of the water-works, had informed the ring-leaders of the riots, that it had been decided at the municipal meeting held on the 15th April that the temple was to be demolished.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF LAHORE.

The Bishop of Lahore died at Muscat on the 4th instant.

SAFE JOURNEY OF MR. ARCHER AND CAPTAIN FULTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 20.

Mr. Archer and Captain Fulton, of the Chingmai-Kyaington Mission, who were last heard of on the 24th February from Kyaingchaing, and were then about to proceed down Mekong to Cambodia, have safely completed their journey, and arrived at Bangkok on the 15th instant.

A GHARRYWALLA SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Coopoosawmy, the gharrywallah, charged with the murder of Sergeant-Instructor Grieve, of the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery, was found guilty and sentenced to death.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 9th instant, arrived at Singapore on the 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 9-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95½
3 per cent. French Rentes.........	93
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅜
4½ per cent. „	76
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	106¼
Bar Silver	44 9-16

The sum of about £450,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE *Bombay Educational Record* writes :—The Director of Public Instruction has issued a timely caution to High Schools against the dangers of overdoing physical exercise, which was much needed, and which will do good. The order states that gymnastics, drill and school games are to be practised with discretion, and that sickly boys are to be excused in whole or in part ; and, further, that, in case of objections being made on the part of parents, their wishes on the subject are to be followed. It is curious to find the vexed question of "compulsory games," which seemed to be peculiarly and exclusively an English one, arising in India. The *Record* has, however, had occasion, over and over again, during the past few years, to point out that zeal for physical exercise requires to be tempered with knowledge and discretion. The advantages of a sufficient amount of bodily exercise to students, and to the young generally, are, of course, beyond all question. A sufficient amount is indispensable for moral as well as physical health, and the remedies for many of the characteristic weaknesses of the Indian High Schools are to be sought in the playground. But there is no matter in which it is more necessary to study proportion, and to see that the amount of exertion exacted bears a due relation to natural constitution and to food. The notion that an underfed and fragile Brahmin student who has fagged his brain to the verge of exhaustion has only to superadd bodily exhaustion to mental to restore the balance, is one of the most singular hallucinations imaginable, and yet it is not at all rare. These matters are fortunately getting to be much better understood, and most High Schools are now familiar with the maxims 'avoid haste, avoid strain, and avoid chill.' The official order on the subject will make the practice of the best conducted schools the general practice in all.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MAY 1.

IN the spring—even in the coldest spring—one becomes restless. There is a desire to be up and roaming. Some of us, perhaps, have gipsy blood in our veins, which causes us to yearn for fresh fields and pastures new when the cuckoo comes back and brings the time of the new year. That is one reason, perhaps, why I was at Eastbourne one week and at Stratford-on-Avon the next Another reason is that last week was Pilgrim week for that old town—the birthday week. Shakespeare was born on the 23rd of April. It is a great week. There are performances every night and some afternoons at the very beautiful little theatre ; the hotels are full ; all the shops bring out fresher examples of the photographic art ; and flags fly. Perhaps there is a dinner, but of this I am not certain. It is too early for the Americans, so that it is a genuine English festival. Stay, this year there was one illustrious American at Stratford. It was Mr Henry James, and he came to see the performance of his own piece, which we hope to see on a London stage before long.

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For my own part, it was Stratford revisited after a greater number of years than one cares to count. Since then the library and theatre have been built, the "house" has been carefully isolated and protected, so that there is now as little danger from fire as can be secured for any building, no candle or fire, for instance, being allowed ; there is a little museum of interesting curosities connected with Shakespeare ; there is a conduit erected by a Philadelphian; and there is a monument to the poet.There is also a great deal more to look at in the old town, much more than I remembered. In the first place, there is the Curator of the Museum, who is, as he should be, an enthusiast over the poet and his contemporaries. If you show a real and living interest in the subject he will talk to you and instruct you. Then there is the old Grammar school ; I think I do not know anything quite so good in its way as this old school. It is built over the ancient Guild Hall, which stands beside what was formerly the Guild Chapel, and is now the Church of the Holy Trinity. In the Guild-hall, which occupies the ground floor, were held, when Shakespeare was a boy, the plays and pageants of the Earl of Leicester's servants. There are the borough accounts to show this. So that the boy was not altogether acquainted with the stage before he ran away to join his cousins, the players from Warwickshire. The school was at that time under repair, so that he was taught, and very likely flogged, in the Guild Chapel. The school stands above the Hall, and is a mystery of rambling rooms and ancient timbered roofs. Such an ancient school they have at Hull, but this is older. For instance, one room is adorned with a painting of two Roses, the White Rose with a red heart and the Red Rose with a white heart—time of the Union of the Roses and of Henry VII., my masters ! The old bridge built by Sir John Clopton Lord Mayor of London, in that reign, also survives ; but an iron footway at the side rather spoils the look of it. At the hotel the rooms are named after Shakespeare's plays. They put me into "Winter's Tale." This seemed appropriate in a way, and I was glad they did not give me to the "Comedy of Errors," which was on one side, or to "King Lear" on the other. As for "Troilus and Cressida" that is clearly most inappropriate for a grey beard, and "Much Ado About Nothing" would not be complimentary to a literary witling The manager showed, in fact, a nice appreciation of the situation. It is said that although the rooms are four hundred years old, they have no ghosts, which is attributable, of course, to the special interference of the Bard himself. No ghosts but his shall haunt his native place. Very happily, Mr. Benson's company had the theatre on two of my nights, and I saw *The Tempest* well and beautifully performed. If it had been only half as well acted it would have been delightful, so lovely is the fable, so sweet Miranda and the sprite, so wonderful is Caliban.

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There are also many things to see about and around the old town. Warwickshire—which will become better known when Murray's Hand-book to the county is produced—is a part of England full of interesting places. There are battle-fields, because the land is mostly flat, and convenient for fighting ; there are ancient country houses, such as Charlecote, the home of the Lucy family ; there are villages filled with picturesque old houses : there are castles, such as Warwick and Kenilworth; and there is the most beautiful almshouse in the whole country, the Leycester Hospital of Warwick, a thing even more peaceful and beautiful than Walker's "Haven of Rest." For cyclists and those who can tramp, a most delightful fortnight might be passed in Warwickshire. Make a note of it for summer holiday use.

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Why do people run after Ibsen's plays ? First, I think, because they are entirely unlike any other play ever presented on any stage. In plot, construction, and dialogue they bear no resemblance to any other form of drama. Therefore, according to some people, they are good because every new thing must be good. Then they preach strange doctrines—as that a woman is justified, in order to make a better development of herself, in leaving her husband and her children to take their chance. In this time of questioning and doubt everyone is welcome who comes along with a New Gospel, however small a thing it is. There are many women to whom the abandonment of her children by North in *The Doll's House* seems a highly laudable thing. To these ladies anything that is natural and old-fashioned, such as the clinging of husband and wife together, even after one or other has proved less heroic than was at first believed, has become intolerable As regards the newest play, 'Hedda Gabler,' Mr. George Moore seems to have made the best defence of it. He says that it is a tragedy of impending and unavoidable suicide. Perhaps it may be so interpreted, and yet—.Frankly, I like the old ways, the old plays, the old themes, the old faiths. The world may turn from them for a while, but it will return, because there is nothing stronger in our nature than love, jealousy, ambition, faith : with these emotions as the theme the greatest work in every kind of literature has been hitherto accomplished, and will continue to be accomplished.

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Last week we discoursed of the narrowing of the world. All places, in fact, have been brought closer together,and that so quickly, namely, in the span of two generations, that we cannot yet understand it. America—which is but a week from us—seems to most of us still a far off land. India, which can be reached in three weeks, instead of three months, still seems the far Cathay. Space has been divided by four at least, so that this terrestrial ball, which is set down by geographers as 24,000 miles round, has shrunk to about 6,000. This is a very great achievement for the nineteenth century, and is producing certain interesting results. Let us hope that as one result, the nations brought so close together will not squabble all the more. Meantime the shortening of distance has produced another effect. The world is actually widening as well as narrowing every day.

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Think how narrow it was before America was discovered ! That was 400 years ago. Think, again, how narrow it was when Queen Victoria ascended the throne. No Australia to speak of, no New Zealand, very little South Africa, no Western States of America, no Vancouver, no Manitoba, no Central Africa, no Borneo, no New Guinea. All these vast countries have been born, so to speak, within sixty years. The world has widened to all that extent, and there is plenty of room for further widening. The whole of South America is waiting for us ; the greater part of Australia ; New Zealand can sustain a population of thirty millions, the Islands of the Pacific as many more : the Western parts of North America a hundred millions. Why—why does no great statesman propound a systematic scheme for emigration ? The whole world is open to our young men, yet no one shows the way.

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The children at school should be told from the very first of the magnificent inheritance that is their own by right of their father's strong right hand ; they should be taught that emigration is the enviable lot of half. How much better than to waste their time over spelling ! There should be an emigration office in every town and every village ; there should be handbooks for all the different colonies. Why, there should not be a single man or woman in the country in want of employment, so great is the demand for labour abroad. The sons of gentlemen are finding this out at last, and are flocking abroad in daily increased numbers to escape the competition of the professions. One young fellow told me the other day that he was off to South Africa to join the mounted police ; another, that he was going to join a friend on a sheep ranch ; another wrote to me from New Zealand that he was clerk in a store, and doing very well. Wherever they go they will lead happier lives than in the press and fighting of this crowded country, where all avenues are choked.

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One who is now dead had a favourite scheme which I have always admired and now publicly propound. He wanted every village at home to have its sister village of the same name in Canada or in Australia peopled from the home village, keeping up friendly relations, always receiving more of their own kith and kin. Is not this a thing worth attempting ? Or is the home sentiment lost ? One thing is certain : that those who leave the villages and flock into towns do very speedily lose the old home feeling. And their children have no sentiment of the kind at all. How can a child of Poplar or Limehouse have any love for his native place ?

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When we speak of happy lives, please do not think of making a fortune. Money is not generally made by the colonial farmer, but a life of plenty and ease is assured. Besides, we must not judge by those who win the great prizes, but by the average. Thus in the Church there are Bishoprics worth £5,000 a year—very comfortable indeed. But there are 10,000 curates with a hundred a year, and 10,000 beneficed clergy out of £20,000 with livings less than £200 a year. Our average parson gets one of these fat and happy livings. Or there are barristers who make £10,000 a year ; but the average barrister is wholly unsuccessful and makes nothing a year. Or there are doctors who make £10,000 a year, but the average general practitioner has a little country practice, out of which he makes his £300 a year. And so on all round, While, as for literature—but I must tell you another time by a single history what literature may mean. Now, these same unsuccessful men, had they gone out to some colony which wanted their work, would have had a stirring, active life, with plenty to live upon and plenty to do, fighting very likely thrown in. And they would have come home from time to time and gazed with wounder upon the fatness of those who have got on and the querulous helplessness of those who have not. Let us love our country with all our heart and with all our strength. But when there are too many of us, let us resolve to clear out and make a settlement somewhere else.

⁂

In this column we do not wrangle over politics. Therefore, in speaking of Free Education, it is without reference to either side. Now this step seems to me one of those which have become silently and, to the outer world, insensibly necessary. There comes a time when the wisdom of government is shown in recognising the inevitable. It is now three or four years since one, who has taken as large a part in national education as any man, pointed out to me that the thing must come ; it was, he said, bound to come ; the flowing of the tide was shown by many things : the wholesale remission of school fees ; the feeling of parents ; the example of America ; the recognition of the fact that every child should be equipped by the State with a reasonable amount of education ; the thing itself, he declared, was only a question of time. As a tax and a ratepayer one groans ; looking at the measure from a higher point of view one rejoices, for the sake of the children, whose inheritance is enlarged by the right to a good education.

⁂

Mr. Goschen's estimate of the increased number of pipes smoked during last year made me curious to learn the total number. If there is an anti-Tobacco League anywhere, the figures should make the members of the League feel very sick indeed. For, my brother smokers, the total works out to seven thousand two hundred millions of pipes every year. There it is in letters. But only look at it in figures—7,200,000,000 ! What an awful quantity of pipes ! What a pile of baccy ! Yet, after all, it is not so very much when divided out. There really are a great many people in these islands. If we take the trouble to deduct from the whole population first the women, and then the boys, and, lastly, the unhappy men who never smoke at all, there remains—what ? Just two pipes a day for every man ! Two pipes a day ! A very modest allowance ; so much so that I must have made too small a deduction.

⁂

The Chancellor's statement that the Drink Bill has gone up by £900,000 may also be taken without too much alarm. It only means six pence a head, taking the whole population ; a shilling a head taking the male population only ; and about eighteen pence a head, leaving out the boys. Eighteen pence is not such a great deal spread over the whole year, is it ?

WALTER BESANT.

THE OUTBREAK IN AHMEDABAD JAIL.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following further particulars of the outbreak in Ahmedabad Jail :—On the night of the 7th ultimo, between 11 and 11-50 o'clock, nine prisoners (eight life transports and one sixteen years' rigorous imprisonment,) broke out of barracks in the transport ward. They smashed the lamps in the quadrangle, quitting the place in darkness, and making for the hospital compound scaled a wall running through the jail, which joins the outer surrounding wall, which in its turn joins the city wall, and as there is a broad path all along these walls, the prisoners when on it had a straight road open to the Manek Booraj, from which they would have had no difficulty in descending to the river-bed, and once there recapture was improbable. The military guard, which had been sent out, saw the prisoners on the wall from 2) to 30 feet above them, rapidly making for the river-side, and as the prisoners failed to stop when called upon, fire was opened on them, with the result that six men were hit. Of the remaining three one dropped from the wall about 20 feet, and sprained both ankles, and was re-captured, and two others dropped a height of 25 feet unhurt, and immediately hid themselves in a heap of straw which they piled over themselves ; they were subsequently discovered and re-captured. Of the six prisoners shot, five have died, and one remains wounded. Most of the prisoners were from Katthiawar and Mahi Kantha States, and were a desperate lot. A melancholy accident occurred after all the prisoners had been accounted for. As a military sepoy was talking to a jail peon, and explaining the method of using his rifle, the latter suddenly went off, shooting the jail peon dead on the spot.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English mails of 8th inst., left Aden at 9 a. m. yesterday, and may be expected here on Monday afternoon. The Assam, which communicated with the Shannon at Aden, brings the following passengers :—

From London : Dr. and Mrs. Blunt, Mr. E. W. Browne, Deputy Surg.-Gen. J. Warren, Deputy Surg.-Gen. T. Walsh, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Letchford, Second Lieut. C. H. Seton, Second Lieut. A. T. Stephens, Second Lieut. H. S. Bradshaw, Second Lieut. J. M. S. Groves, Second Lieut. R. H. Brinkley, Rev. R. Winsor, Mrs. Charles and Mr. Gray.

From Venice : Mr. and Mrs. H. Forbes Cotgrave.

From Brindisi : Mr. C. T. Purke, Mr. A. L. Beaumont, Major H. P. Young, Mr. H. J. Gould, and Mr. Cowell.

For Madras (via Bombay), from London : Surg.-Major T. D. Johnston.

THE COMING MONSOON.

THE local agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and the P. and O. Company received telegrams from their Colombo agents advising them of the fact that the monsoon burst there on Tuesday.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland, presiding, there being also present the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Col. Wilson, Col. Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, A. M. Dhuramsi, Mulji B. Bharbhaya, and K. M. Shroff.

GAS PRESSURE.

A letter, No. 3715, dated 15th instant, was read from the Commissioner, reporting that, according to the terms of the contract with the Gas Company, they are required to supply gas at a pressure of 8-10ths of an inch, and that to ascertain this pressure during the night, it was necessary to provide automatic pressure-gauges in different parts of the city ; also stating that a present the only means of finding out the pressure of gas in the mains were by two gauges, one at the Photometer-house at Parel, and the other in the Municipal Office. These gauges were very old, and it was absolutely necessary to replace them, and to provide four additional gauges in different parts of the city ; requesting sanction to the cost of these six gauges, Rs. 1,29), being met by a transfer from savings in the Executive Engineer's Department, B pub io lighting branch, 2 gas lighting, to F contingencies, the same head.

The Commissioner mentioned that some eight months ago a great deal of trouble arose in consequence of discrepancies between the gauges at the Photometer-house, the Municipal Offices, and the gauges at the Gas Works. Until there was something like harmony between the Municipality and the Gas Works, with reference to the guages, they would be at perpetual loggerheads with the Gas Company.

It was resolved to recommend the purchase of the gauges.

DECORATIVE WORK OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

A letter No. 3,821, dated the 16th inst., was received from the Commissioner, reporting, for the information of the Committee, that clay models of the carving work in connection with the new Municipal Offices were obtained by Mr. Stevens from the Principal of the School of Art, at a cost of Rs 1,250. The amount will be debited to the contingencies of the Municipal Offices Building.

It was decided to record the letter.

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS' BONDS.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. A. M. Dharamsee, seconded by Mr. Mulji B. Bharbhaya,as recommended by the Commissioner, that the Corporation should be recommended, in continuation of their resolution of the 3rd November, 1890, as to the fixing of the amount and the nature of the securities to be furnished by the Municipal officers and servants, that the securities should either be the deposit of cash, public securities, surety bonds from immovable property-holders in Bombay, or the guarantee of a company or association existing for the purpose of giving such securities.

THE EARLY COMPLETION OF THE TANSA DAM.

The Municipal Commissioner forwarded a statement to the Committee, showing the approximate savings on the Tansa Water Works establishment, at Rs. 36,318, due to the dam being completed in April, 1891, instead of June, 1892.

It was decided to record the statement.

THE DEFECTIVE WATER-SUPPLY.

The report presented to the Committee by the Municipal Commissioner last week and published in our columns, was again further discussed.

Mr. K. M. Kabrajee, whilst generally commending the thoroughness of the reports of the Commissioner and Mr. Tomlinson, regretted the fact that in one case complaints were treated in the report with some levity. The complaints, he said, that were generally made, were made in genuine seriousness and ought to be treated in a like manner.

The Chairman : To what do you refer ?

Mr. Kabrajee, continuing, said that in the second paragraph the report remarked, "It may be well to point out at the outset that the complaints now being made are but repetitions of similar ones in previous years. For example, on the 26th May, 1887, with the lakes in a slightly better state than to-day, the Corporation were informed by one of its members that the majority of the citizens of Bombay poured curses by day and night upon their devoted heads on account of the scarcity of water."

The Commissioner : Those words are merely quotations from one of the members of the Corporation, and ought to have been placed in inverted commas.

The Municipal Secretary stated that it was an omission of the printer ; the commas were duly placed against the words in the manuscript.

Mr. Kabrajee accepted the explanation. With regard to the complaints from the occupants of upper floors, he said, some solution of the difficulty ought to be found by the Municipality. He could not understand the almost helpless state of the executive on that point. Moreover, there were complaints that the water did not even arrive at the first and second floor. The most important point, however, and one to which he wished to especially draw their attention,was with regard to the time-tables, which he suggested should be published. The report dealt unfavourably with that proposal, and it seemed to him that his suggestion had not quite been understood. He never asked that such time-tables should be issued with regard to particular houses or floors. His proposal was that they should have reference to the supply of water in different localities, and he considered that that would do away with a great deal of complaint.

The Commissioner : That shall be done.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said to his mind the question was whether, since the construction of the Pawai lake, which cost four and half lakhs, they had succeeded in giving a greater supply of water to the city than formerly.

The Chairman remarked that the construction of Pawai was to provide against a water famine, and not for the special purpose of increasing the existing supply.

Mr. Shroff, proceeding, said he fully expected when that scheme was sanctioned they would get through the present hot season without hearing any complaint.

The Chairman : I don't think that was stated.

Mr. Shroff said that when they got the additional supplies of water it ought to have helped them out of the difficulty, for the scare of famine died out. Under the circumstances he suggested, with all deference to the executive, whether it would not be advisable to ask Mr. Clarke to assist in endeavouring to overcome the difficulty.

The Commissioner said he would ask Mr. Clarke to do what was suggested.

Dr. Cowasjee said for his own part he was not at all satisfied as to why there should be a sort of famine in the hot weather. He could not understand how it was that prior to the month of February there were no complaints, and that they had all come in upon them in the hot season.

The Commissioner : Because people use more water in the hot season.

Dr. Cowasjee considered the consumption was not appreciably greater than in the early months of the year. The previous day he was in Girgaum, where the complaints were general as to the absence of water even on ground-floors,and he considered that a thorough explanation ought be given of that state of affairs.

The Commissioner : I have said that more water is consumed in the hot weather.

The Chairman : There is also greater evaporation from the solar heat.

The Commissioner intimated that he would adopt Mr. Kabrajee's suggestion with regard to the publishing of time-tables indicating when a supply of water might be expected at various localities.

THE DEPOSIT OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The following communication was made to the Standing Committee during the last month :—

From the Municipal Commissioner to the Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 24th April 1891.

Sir,—On 5th January 1881, as then reported to the Town Council, two deposit accounts, called the Drainage Loan deposit account and the Surface Drainage Loan deposit account, were opened by the Municipality in the Bank of Bombay on the following terms :—

1. That the Bank pay the Municipality interest on the daily balance in hand at 3 per cent. per annum for the period from 1st January to 30th June in each year, and at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum for the period from 1st July to 31st December every year.

2. That the Municipality is to be at liberty to withdraw the funds for the drainage or Bhandarwada works, or for reinvestment in Government paper in sums not exceeding 10 lacs in any one half-year ending 30th June, and 15 lacs during any half-year ending 31st December.

3. That if the Municipality has occasion to draw a cheque at any time for 5 lacs or upwards, they will give the Bank not less than a week's notice of their intention.

4. That if the funds are re-invested, the Municipality will employ the Bank to make the investment on the same terms as regards its charge for commission as the present sale, viz., at a commission of ⅛ per cent. or half the Bank's usual rate.

5. This arrangement will continue in force for three years from this date.

This arrangement continued, without any formal renewal, till July 1886. In September 1885 the same arrangement was made with regard to the funds belonging to the 44 Lacs Sanitary Works Loan. The Municipal Building Fund, the Road Improvement Fund, and the Nesbit Road Bridge Reserve Fund were subsequently deposited on the same terms. In all these cases the arrangements either continued till the different funds specified were exhausted or still continues, and there has been no formal renewal of terms, with this exception, that an option of withdrawal at six months' notice has been given to both parties. The whole of the funds raised under the Tansa Loan have been deposited on the same terms, with the option, after the first year, of withdrawal at six months' notice (vide page 93, part II, Town Council's Proceedings, 1886-87).

Deposit accounts were also from time to time opened at the same rates of interest without any special agreement being come to at all. The Standing Committee and the Corporation are well aware that, during the past autumn and winter, Bank demands for money and Bank rates of interest in Bombay have been, owing to the plethora of money in the market, extraordinarily low—a state of things which, to some extent, continues to exist at present. For instance, the Bank rate of interest in March last was 5 per cent., while in March last year it was 12 per cent. No doubt the liability to pay interest to the Municipality on their deposit accounts has been for some months a disadvantage to the Bank of Bombay, though the circumstance that during the past ten years that Bank has been so ready to open new accounts for large amounts at the interest which I have already quoted, indicates that the arrangement has been on the whole a profitable one to it. At all events on 6th December 1890 six months' notice of the termination of the arrangement I have referred to was given in respect of all the deposit accounts now affected by it, by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, and from either the 6th or 30th June interest on them will cease to be paid.

2. The Bank is strictly within its rights in terminating the old understanding or formal agreement—it was sometimes the one and sometimes the other—and declining to pay interest which has been paid for so many years presumably to the benefit of both parties ; and it may be assumed to be the best judge of its own interests. But as the Municipality, under section 112 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, are in a position to exercise no pressure beyond idle remonstrance, however unfairly they may deem themselves to have been treated (which I do not assert to have been the case in the present instance), I conceive it to be my duty to ask the Standing Committee and the Corporation to take into their very serious consideration the question whether such a state of affairs is satisfactory to them. They are compelled to place their funds in a single bank, and practically left at the mercy of that bank as to terms, having no scope for the exercise of argument in any of the numberless ways which very large depositors and borrowers have at their command when they have freedom of action.

3. What, if any, should be the statutory restriction or limitation as to the place of deposit of municipal funds, is a matter for consideration. Section 42 of the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 debars the agency of a Presidency bank from taking local deposit accounts ; *e. g.*, we could not transfer our account to the Bombay agency of the Bank of Bengal, as the latter is not at liberty to take it, though it might, no doubt, be made so by an amendment of the Presidency Banks Act or of the Municipal Act giving power to deposit municipal funds in any agency which the Banks of Bengal and Madras may have established in Bombay, and transact other specified business with them, anything to the contrary in the Presidency Banks Act notwithstanding. But there may be some doubt whether a proposal to amend the Presidency Banks Act would be favourably entertained by the Government of India, though the Corporation will perhaps be prepared to press the question ; for it seems unreasonable that restrictions which are tantamount to a direct increase of taxation should be allowed to continue for the benefit of an illiberal and short-sighted bank. It is to be understood that I am not applying these terms to the Bank of Bombay, but to a hypothetical case. I am inclined, however, to think that the best solution of the matter will be to withdraw all restriction whatsoever on the free action of the Municipality and leave them to take care of their own funds and deposit them where they please, as the Port Trustees do, who have, I am at liberty to observe, recently withdrawn their account from the Bank of Bombay for precisely the same reasons as those which the Municipality have now to complain of. I do not deny that the Municipality and the Port Trust are bodies so differently constituted that a latitude may in some cases be allowed to the one—I do not specify which one—which it would be imprudent to allow to the other. Nevertheless both are popular bodies and fiduciaries of public funds, and the much greater degree of publicity and notoriety which attends municipal action is not altogether without its advantages as a guarantee of sound discretion. It would be necessary, of course, to assign to some specified municipal authority the power to deposit and transfer municipal funds and the financial business of the Municipality. That authority should clearly be the Standing Committee, but though the Corporation may not agree with me, I should limit the power of the Standing Committee by allowing them only to act on the recommendation of the Commissioner. These details, however, will be better discussed elsewhere. It is obviously undesirable that I should enter into any detail in a report which is an open document likely to be published. I have to only add that the limitations by which the discretion of the Municipality is now confined, seem to me so undesirable and unjust that I should have raised this question even if the action of the Bank had not compelled me to do so. With these remarks I suggest that a small committee be appointed to consider the matter.—(Signed) H. A. ACWORTH, Municipal Commissioner.

A committee was appointed to consider the document, and the following is their report :—The Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee on the 6th instant, have the honour to state that they are unanimous in reporting as follows :—That the Standing Committee be advised to recommend the Corporation to apply to Government to amend the Municipal Act in such a way as to give the Corporation the power to deposit its funds in any bank or banks in Bombay, it being left to the Standing Committee to decide upon the place or places of deposit and the limit of deposit in each. That the manipulation of the funds so deposited in each bank be left, within the limits so fixed, to the Commissioner. That the amount thus deposited in each Bank be stated on the agenda paper of each weekly meeting of the Standing Committee.

It was decided to adopt the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, and that the same be forwarded to the Corporation as the report of the Standing Committee.

There was no further business of interest.

THE CHARGE OF SEDITION AT GOA.

IN the case in which Jacintho Correa Alfonso and others are charged with inciting sedition amongst the subjects of the Portuguese Government, who has applied for their extradition from British territory, Mr. DeSouza appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts and mentioned that he had received a communication from his Worship,in which it was stated that the Consul General for Portuguese-India in Bombay had expressed a desire to have the proceedings postponed to a future date. Mr. De Souza said that serious accusations had been hanging over the heads of his clients for a considerable time past, and the frequency of the adjournments on the very eve of the day fixed for hearing put them to great trouble and inconvenience in attending the Court from different parts of the Presidency.

The understanding on the last occasion was that should such postponements become necessary his clients should be warned in time to save both expense and trouble. He regretted to find, however, that this was not done. Although neither he nor his clients wished to obstruct the proceedings, he would bring to the notice of the Court that the Consul-General should not repeat such a procedure in the future. Mr Cooper intimated his intention to communicate with the Consul-General upon the matter, and request him at the same time to let him know whether it was his intention to proceed or not on the day fixed for the hearing. The case was made returnable on the 10th proximo.

THERE is, unhappily, no gainsaying the fact that Dr. Koch's great remedy has lost ground in the estimation of the medical world. In place of the enthusiastic expectations which accompanied its first announcement, we now only hear of tuberculin as "an agent that can so hasten the necrotisation of tubercle as to justify its use in cases where the deposit is limited and recent." Our contemporary "The Lancet" confesses that such a limitation may, to some, seem tantamount to its entire abandonment. Our medical contemporary concludes with the modest hope that tuberculin may now take its rightful place not being wholly discarded, but being employed with most careful discrimination, and certainly with less extravagant hope of attaining the unattainable than has hitherto marked its adoption.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER TRAGEDY.

ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH WITNESSES.

AFTER the very sensational evidence given on Tuesday by the girl Nawazbai, it was evidently deemed advisable that the Government Solicitor should put in an appearance to watch the proceedings rather than let the cross examination of such important witnesses as Mr Craigie has brought forward remain in the hands of a police superintendent, apt though he may have proved himself in elucidating important facts during the inquiry. Accordingly, Mr. Frere, Government Solicitor, took his seat on the right hand of the Coroner yesterday in order to suggest questions to him, and to conduct the cross-examination of Nawazbai and her "two little uncles." Ardeshir Sorabjee Godeewalla, a lad of fourteen, uncle to Nawazbai, who accompanied the latter on her visit to the Tower on the afternoon of the fatal occurrence, was first examined ; but there was nothing in the course of his evidence worthy of special comment, it being merely a corroboration of his niece's statement of the day before. A rather sensational incident occurred, however, when it came to testing the witness, whether or not he could recognise Manockjee Aslajee as the Parsee he saw on the Tower, following Buchoobai and Pherozbai about, and finally running downstairs with his coat torn open and his turban in his hand. Manockjee was made one of a row of Parsees who lent themselves for the experiment as on the day before, and as the boy Ardeshir advanced, Manockjee stepped forward, and pointing his finger at the witness, launched forth a torrent of words in his own language in a most excited manner. The Coroner, catching the meaning of the young man's violent tirade, invited him to come forward, and say what he had to say to the jury. Aslajee did advance to the Coroner's table and brought rather a grave charge against the Parsee in charge of those three young witnesses, who have been brought forward by Mr. Craigie. His statement, being translated, was to the effect that as he was sitting on a bench in the room near the door on the previous day, when the Parsee in charge of the girl who had given evidence against him, said to the girl, "This is the man." Again, later in the day, when the inquest was still sitting, the same Parsee passed with a boy resembling that boy then asked to identify him, and to him also the Parsee said "This is the man." Passing him again that day on their way to the inquest, the Parsee pointed him out to the boy by a gesture. A police sepoy, who, Aslajee said, saw what took place, was then brought in, and he said he had seen the manœuvres of the Parsee in charge of the witness, the former saying to the latter "Look to your right. This is; this is." Then on seeing and hearing that he made a report to Superintendent MacDermott. Cowasjee Adurjee Mistree, another of the children who were on the top of Tower on the fatal day, corroborated his companions in every particular, and on the application of Mr. Frere, who said he required time to revise the evidence before he could cross-examine, the inquest was adjourned till Monday. The following is a detailed report of yesterday's proceedings :—

A Parsee first came forward and said he had some evidence to give as to "notorious carryings on" in the Tower on the day in question, and the Coroner told him he should communicate with Mr. Frere, Solicitor to Government.

Mr. Craigie said at the outset he thought the witness Nawazbai should now be taken up the Tower, before he proceeded with the examination of his other witnesses, in order that she might be able to point out where she had stood with her companions.

Mr. Frere said he was of course in this position. He had come to that inquiry at a very late stage, and he should require to read over the evidence of the other witnesses before he could be in a position to suggest any questions.

Mr. Craigie only proposed that the girl should be taken to the top of the Tower that there she might point out the different places where at different periods she was standing.

Mr. Frere said he would also suggest that she be taken to the top of the Tower for the purpose of enabling him to put any questions he considered necessary.

The Coroner asked him if he would prefer to have it now or delay it.

Mr. Frere considered it might be done at once.

The Coroner asked Mr. Craigie if he had any objection to have it delayed. His motive in asking that was to make one trip up the Tower do instead of two.

Mr. Craigie had no objection ; only he wanted to complete his examination of the last witness in order that Mr. Frere might have before him full materials for his examination.

The Coroner asked Mr. Craigie if it would damage his case in any way to delay going up the Tower till a later stage.

Mr. Craigie said it would not, but it would assist Mr. Frere.

Mr. Frere also thought it would be a desirable course to pursue to let Mr. Craigie complete his examination.

The girl was then taken upstairs to the top of the Tower when she showed the Coroner and jury, Mr. Frere, and Mr. Craigie, where she and her companions stood, when they saw the deceased Buchoobai and Pherozbai run round the Tower, followed by the Parsee Maneckjee Aslajee.

Ardeshir Sorabjee Godeewalla, 14 years of age, one of the companions of the previous witness Navazbai, who went up the Tower on the afternoon of the 25th April last, examined by Mr. Craigie, said : I recollect the day on which the two Parsee ladies fell from the Rajabai Tower. It was Saturday, the 25th of April last. I went to the Rajabai Tower on that day along with two of my brother's daughters, named Navazbai and Serinbai, and also a brother of my brother's wife, named Cowasjee. I left home to go to the Tower at half-past-two o'clock, and going straight to the Tower, went up the steps along with my three companions. Besides my three companions nobody else went up with us. We went straight up to the top of the Tower, and did not stop on the way. On our way up we met five or six persons coming down. They appeared to me like Hindus, but I could not distinguish their castes. On getting to the top of the Tower I saw two Marwarees and two Mahomedan lads. We then stood looking at the bells chiming. While we were on the top of the Tower some women of the oilmen caste came up. After looking at the bells we walked round the Tower, but did not see anybody else there. Afterwards I saw a Parsee and two Mahomedans walking on the Tower.

Were the Parsee and two Mahomedans walking separately or together ?—They were walking together, and talking to each other.

Did you see any one else while you were on the Tower ?—Yes ; I saw two Parsee ladies.

Do you recollect how they were dressed ?—They were both dressed in black sarees.

Did you observe whether either of them was carrying anything in her hand ?—Yes ; one of them was carrying a book or a pamphlet in her hand.

Did you recollect whether either of them had spectacles on ?—Yes ; one of them wore spectacles, but it was the other who carried the book.

Did you see any of those persons go down from the Tower ?—The two Mahomedan went down first ; then the women of the oilmen caste, then the two Marwarees went down, and the two Mahomedan boys followed.

Did you see those people actually leave the top of the Tower or not ?—I saw these people actually going down the staircase.

Then after the two Parsee ladies came up, did you see what they did ?—They walked round the Tower, but when they were on the other side of the Tower I of course could not see them.

What did the Parsee do ?—He walked round the Tower following the ladies ; but when he was on the other side of the Tower I could not see him either.

What did the Parsee ladies do after walking round the Tower ; and how long did they remain ?—They remained about five minutes, and then I saw them go down the staircase.

After the Parsee ladies had gone down, did the Parsee remain on the top of the Tower ?—No ; he went down immediately after them.

After they had gone down was there anybody else on the top of the Tower, so far as you know, besides yourself and your three companions ?—No one except ourselves.

After they had gone down what did you do then ?—As the clock chimed, we began to look at it.

Do you know the time ?—It was then a quarter-past three.

What happened after the clock chimed ?—After looking at the bells we began to walk round, and then the Parsee ladies, who had gone down, came up again.

Did you see them come up the staircase ?—Yes.

Then tell us exactly what happened in your own words ?—The Parsee ladies came up, and after them the Parsee who had previously followed them. The Parsee ladies came and stood near us, and as soon as the Parsee came up they walked away from us.

When you saw the Parsee ladies come up on the

Tower the first time, did they seem bright and cheerful?—Yes; they were cheerful and laughing.

When you saw them come up the second time did they seem bright and cheerful?—No; they were holding their clothes; their *sarees* were undone, and they appeared to be sorrowful.

Did either of them say anything?—Yes.

What did you hear either of them say?—One of them said: "There are Parsee children; come here."

When the lady said that, was she addressing you and your companions or her own companion?—She was addressing the other lady.

Did the two ladies seem excited at all?—Yes.

The Coroner (to the interpreter):—How do you interpret the word?—Is it *excited* or *frightened*?

Interpreter: Frightened.

Coroner (writing): The two ladies were frightened.

Mr. Craigie: And did they come up hastily?—Yes; and when they saw the Parsee they went away, and the Parsee followed them.

Then did they go out of your sight or remain in your sight?—I could see them, though they went away.

Do you mean they remained in your sight; or that you saw them going away?—I saw them going away, and they went out of my sight. After that I looked on at the houses and the steamers in the harbour.

Did you see anything more of the Parsee?—Yes, while we were looking out at the houses and the steamers, I saw the Parsee passing me fast, and he went down the staircase.

Did you see him go down?—Yes.

Did you see the two Parsee ladies again while you were on the top of the Tower?—No. I did not see them again.

Did you hear any screams at any time, when you were on the top of the Tower?—No; but there was a very strong wind blowing.

Did you hear any noise as of a struggle going on between two persons while you were on the top of the Tower?—No.

After the Parsee had gone down the staircase did you still remain on the top of the Tower?—We went down about two or three minutes after, and went straight down to the bottom. On our way down we met about five or six persons, but I do not know what caste they were. On getting to the bottom we came out at the porch, and saw the bodies of the two Parsee ladies we met on the top of the Tower lying on the road near the porch.

After seeing these two bodies, what did you do?—I became frightened and went home, and told my sister-in-law what I had seen.

What did you tell her?—Some females had fallen in front of the Tower.

Did your sister-in-law know you were going to the Rajabai Tower that day?—Yes, she knew.

Did you mention to your sister-in-law, or to anybody else, what you had seen on the top of the Tower?—No.

When did you first tell what happened in the Tower?—It was about fifteen or twenty days ago in Mr. Craigie's office.

Do you recollect how the Parsee was dressed when you saw him on the top of the Tower?—In a black coat, white trousers, and slippers.

Was he the only Parsee you saw on the top of the Tower that day?—Yes; he was the only one.

Had you ever seen him before?—No; nor have I seen him since.

Do you think you would know him again if you saw him now?—I am not sure.

Mr. Craigie: Well, I will ask that man to be called, and the same test applied to the witness as yesterday.

Manockjee Aslajee was then brought and put in a row of other Parsees. The witness was then asked to go forward, and see if he could identify the Parsee he saw on the top of the Tower.

Manockjee Aslajee then stepped forward and said: Yesterday while I was sitting on the bench near the Library door, a Parsee man, who had a Parsee girl as witness passed me, and I heard him say to the girl, "This is the man." About 5-45 p.m. yesterday while the inquest was sitting, the same Parsee brought a Parsee lad of this age.

Is this he?—I do not know; but he was about the same age as this here, and as he was passing me, he told the lad, "This is the man," and as he was taken back by the same Parsee, he said "Remember, this is the Parsee." I wished to give this explanation yesterday.

The Coroner: If that is all, you can go.

Manockjee Aslajee: To-day when the Parsee lad, now under examination before the jury, was brought in by the same Parsee, who brought the girl yesterday, I was pointed out to him by a gesture.

The Coroner: What sort of a gesture?

Manockjee: He made a motion with his eyes towards me and towards the boy. As the girl had seen me once only before she saw me yesterday, I should like you to get one of the men standing beside me yesterday, and ask her to identify him.

The Coroner: Oh no, we cannot do that.

Manockjee: Policeman No. 516 saw me pointed out by the Parsee to the boy. (Policeman No. 516 was brought, also the Parsee in charge of the witness.)

The Coroner (to the policeman): Did you see anything when this boy was brought in to-day?

The Sepoy: The Parsee was holding the boy by his left hand as they came in, and the Parsee said to him: "Look to your right."

Did he say or do anything else?—He said "This is! this is!" and the boy then looked towards Manockjee Aslajee.

The Coroner: Was there anybody else besides Manockjee Aslajee?

Sepoy: He was sitting there on a bench alone?

The Coroner: Was there anybody else?

Sepoy: There may have been one or two sepoys, but what I saw I knew.

The Coroner: Did you make a report of it.

Sepoy: I made a report of it to my jemadar and to Superintendent MacDermott.

The Coroner: Go away Mr. Manockjee. (Manockjee left the hall.)

Mr. Craigie: I wish Manockjee Aslajee to be called in order that the witness may identify him.

Manockjee Aslajee being called again witness identified him as the Parsee he saw on the top of the Tower.

The Coroner: You say you made this statement in Mr. Craigie's office; was anybody else present besides Mr. Craigie?—Yes; in Mr. Craigie's office and this Parsee (pointing to Mr. Craigie's assistant), Sorabjee Bomonshaw Kapadia, was present.

Did you make any statement to Mr. Craigie himself?—No.

Did Mr. Sorabjee take your statement down in writing?—Yes.

When was that?—It was about fifteen or twenty days ago.

Was that the first time you went to Mr. Craigie's office?—That was the first time, and after that I have been once.

By Mr. Craigie: When your statement was taken down in my office, was this gentlemen (pointing to Mr. Pestonjee Manockjee Kanga, Mr. Craigie's assistant) present also?—Yes. He says he is a solicitor in the High Court of Bombay, and an assistant in the employ of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

Was it Mr. Pestonjee, and not Mr. Kapadia, who took your statement down?—Mr. Pestonjee also. It was Mr. Pestonjee who wrote the statement, while Mr. Sorabjee asked the questions.

Was it not the case only a very few questions were put to you by Mr. Kapadia, when Mr. Pestonjee could not make himself understood, and the larger number put by Mr. Pestonjee?—Yes.

Before you were brought to the office of my firm, had you at any time seen Mr. Sorabjee?—Yes.

Where?—I had not seen Mr. Sorabjee before I went to Mr. Craigie's office.

You did not know him; is not that the fact?—No; I never heard of him before.

Mr. Frere asked for the witness's statement, and of any witness Mr. Craigie had taken down.

Mr. Craigie: I have no objection to that whatever. (Mr. Craigie then gave the statements asked for into the Coroner's charge.)

Mr. Frere reserved his cross-examination.

Mr. Craigie: I doubt if these statements are of any value in the case. I do not speak the vernacular, and do not understand what the witnesses say. Sometimes, therefore, when I am taking notes of the evidence of a witness, it occupies me a considerable time in getting an answer to one question; and even then I am not sure the answer is taken down correctly. I would say, therefore, these statements are of no practical value whatever as evidence. They may or may not represent what the witness said. They are taken for my convenience only, and only as notes for the examination of the witness.

Mr. Frere: That, of course, is a question for the jury as to what weight they may put upon them.

Cowasjee Adurjee Mistree, examined by the Coroner, said: I am fourteen years of age, and know the distinction between truth and falsehood. I am a student, and live in Cowasjee Patel Street in the Fort.

Mr. Craigie: Do you recollect the day when the two Parsee ladies fell from the Rajabai Tower?—Yes. It was Saturday, the 25th April last.

Did you go up the Tower that day?—Yes.

Who accompanied you?—My sister's daughters, Nawazbai and Sherinbai, and a relative, named Ardesir.

Did you go straight to the Tower from your house?—Yes.

What time did you leave your house?—At 2-30 p.m.

When you came to the Tower, what did you do?—We gave an anna to a sepoy to allow us to go up.

Did you go up?—Yes.

And your three companions?—Yes.

Did anybody else go with you?—Yes, two Mahomedan boys went with us.

Did you go straight up to the top?—Yes.

Were the Mahomedan boys behind or in front of you?—They were behind at first, but they passed us, and got before us.

As you were going up, did you meet any one going down?—Yes, they appeared to me like Ghattee men. There were five or six of them.

When you got to the top, did you see any one?—Yes, two Marwarees and the two Mahomedan boys who had gone up before us.

When at the top what did you do?—We listened to the chiming of the bells.

After you had got to the top, did anybody come up?—A little time after, some women of the oilmen class came up.

Did any one else come up?—When the women of the oilmen class had walked round, the Marwarees went down and then the Mahomedan lads went down. Then a Parsee and two Mahomedans came up the staircase.

Did you see them come up the staircase?—Yes, a little while after the women of the oilmen class went down. Two Parsee ladies then came up; and after they came up, the two Mahomedans went down.

What did the Parsee ladies do when they came up?—They were taking a walk, and the Parsee was following them.

What were you doing all this time?—We were viewing the prospect and looking at the steamers in the harbour.

Did the Parsee ladies go round the Tower once or twice?—Twice. They then went down and were followed by the Parsee.

And after that what happened?—A little while after the Parsee ladies came up, very much frightened, and holding their *sarees*, which were loose.

What made you think they were very much frightened?—They seemed to be sad and as though crying.

Did either of them speak when they came?—One of them said, "Parsee children are here, come this side."

Whom did she address when saying so?—She addressed her companion.

What did they do then?—They went round the Tower out of my sight. When they came up, they were immediately followed up by the Parsee.

When the ladies went to the other side of the Tower, what did the Parsee do?—He went after them.

What were you doing all this time?—We were at that time looking at the bells.

What happened next?—A little while afterwards I saw the Parsee quickly passed us, with his coat unbuttoned, and his turban in his hand. He went down.

After the Parsee had gone down, did you see the Parsee ladies again?—No.

After the Parsee had gone down, what did you do?—A little while after we also went down. We did not stop on the way down. We met some persons who were going up.

When you got out into the porch did you see any one?—I saw the bodies of the two Parsee ladies, whom we had seen at the top.

The Coroner: Where did you see them?—In the porch.

Mr. Craigie: What did you do then?—We were frightened at seeing the bodies and we went home.

After you went home, did you speak to anybody?—No. I left the other children upstairs and came down.

When did you first speak to anybody about what you had seen?—On coming down the same day, I spoke to a compounder in the verandah of my house.

Do you know his name?—Yes, Caitan.

What did you tell him?—I told him two Parsee ladies had fallen from the top of the Tower.

You did not mention to him what you had seen at the top?—No.

How were the ladies dressed?—In black *sarees*. The fair lady had a book or pamphlet in her hand. The stout lady had spectacles on. The Parsee had a black coat on, white trousers, and pair of slippers, and a Parsee turban.

Had you ever seen the Parsee before that day?—No.

Have you seen him since that day?—No.

Mr. Craigie: I ask that the Parsee may be produced for identification.

The Coroner: He has been called here several times.

Mr. Craigie: The man has been sufficiently identified already; and if you are satisfied as to his identification, I don't wish to call him for further identification.

The Coroner thought it was scarcely necessary to call him again for identification. He had been exposed in a manner he ought not to have been.

Mr. Craigie: If he has been exposed in that way, I am not to blame for it. The police were in responsible charge of him, and if they exposed him, they are to blame.

The Coroner said it was not desirable to call Manockjee for further identification

Mr. Craigie: When the Parsee ladies first came up, how did they appear to you?—They appeared to be laughing and cheerful.

Mr. Frere: Do you call any other witnesses?

Mr. Craigie: I have no other witnesses ready to-day. I have only one more witness, the mother of the children, to call. Perhaps the cross-examination may now go on.

Mr. Frere said he must go through the statements before he should cross-examine, and suggested an adjournment.

Mr. Craigie said he would probably call two more witnesses, but they would not take much time.

After some conversation between the Coroner, Mr. Frere, and Mr. Craigie, the inquest was adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, the 25th instant.

CONSECRATION OF A FIRE TEMPLE AT BHOWNAGAR.

The Parsi Fire Temple at Bhownagar was duly consecrated on the 12th insant. The ceremony was performed by Dastur Sahib Rustomji Jamshedji, the high priest of the Parsis of Surat, who has been specially invited here for the purpose.

After the ceremony of enthroning the sacred fire was gone through, Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Oomrigar thanked Dastur Sahib Rustomj Jamsedji for his coming down here and to the Parsi community for taking part in the ceremony. In the course of a brief speech Mr. Hormusji said that his family were in Bhownagar for four generations and that his deceased brother had been very anxious to see in his life-time a Tower of Silence and a Fire Temple in Bhownagar but Providence had decreed otherwise. The present Fire Temple was built from the funds set apart by the deceased to give effect to his wishes. He thanked the Parsi Anjuman for their allowing the construction of the building on the ground of the Anjuman and the President of the Anjuman, Dr. Burjorji Byramji, Chief Medical Officer of the State, for the great pains taken by him in connection with the consecration of the Temple. He expressed much regret that it was unfortunate that Dr. Burjorji who had taken such pains should have been unavoidably absent. He also thanked Mr. Temulji B. Sethna, the Secretary of the Anjuman.

Dastur Sahib Rustomji Jamsedji made a most telling speech. He eulogized the noble efforts of the Oomrigar family and the Anjuman towards the observance of their religion. He exhorted his Parsi brethren to live on terms of amity and friendship and to be always endeavouring to follow the paths of righteousness and virtue. The Dastur Sahib paid a graceful tribute to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib for his untiring exertions for the good of his subjects, for the zeal he evinced for their welfare, and for the regard he had for the feelings of people of other than his own religion.

The Dastur Sahib also thanked Dr. Burjorji, the President, Mr. Temulji B. Sethna, the Secretary, and the gentlemen of the Anjuman for their honoring him by inviting him to perform the ceremony. After invoking a blessing on the good work they had begun the Dastur Sahib sat down amid much applause.—*Kathiawar Times.*

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel J L N Willis, 16th Bengal Cavalry, has been granted leave in India, on private affairs, to the 15th November next.

Lieutenant W R Brakspear, 1-2nd Gurkhas, passed the higher standard in Hindustani on the 4th instant, and Captain S C Koe, Royal Irish Regiment, and Lieutenant W A S. Kincaid, Royal Engineers, the lower standard.

The following appointments have been sanctioned:—1st Bengal Cavalry: Captains R F Gartside, Tipping, C H Hayes and W D Thomson, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession. 6th Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant F de B Young, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be Squadron Officer. 7th Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant-Colonel J B Watts, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant, vice Stewart on leave. 1st Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant H R Fagan, from 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 10th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant A J N Harward, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer. 37th Dogras: Lieutenant A C McCrea, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer.

THE MEDICAL EVIDENCE IN THE RAJABAI TOWER INQUIRY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You were good enough to allow me space the other day for a short statement of some important points arising out of the evidence of the Coroner's Surgeon, and requiring explanation. With your permission, I propose to-day to refer, as briefly as I can, to the *duty* of a medical man called to examine a case of alleged indecent assault on a woman, and then to leave it to the profession and the public to judge for themselves how that duty has been performed in this case. This duty, as laid down in standard works on Forensic Medicine, is as follows:—

1. An examination of the special parts, *with a view to an exact description of the injury* they have sustained.

2. An examination of the body and *limbs* of the female, *with a view to discover bruises, scratches, or other evidence of resistance* to the alleged violence.

3. An examination of the clothing worn by the female at the time of the alleged attack.

4. An examination of the person and clothing of the accused.

1. Dr. Smith's statement as to the examination of the special parts, so far from giving an exact or any description of the injury sustained, was limited to a vague and unsupported assertion of there having been a simple tear, which without a description of the character of such tear is as meaningless as it is valueless and an unfounded insinuation as to the rupture of a delicate membrance by digital examination after death.

2. It does not require a medical authority to tell us that if there has been great violence and much resistance, bruises and scratches will be found on the groins, thighs, and knees, and on the arms and chest, and that the clothes may be torn in the struggle. These, taken in conjunction with the local injury, constitute, according to standard works, the *principal physical signs* of outrage. Now in this case marks of injury were actually seen in these very regions. Dr. Smith styled them generally "abrasions," and he distinctly called them "not very severe" injuries. The only cases in which the thighs and groins show skin injuries are those of falling across beams and the like, in which the injuries are never superficial, but are more severe and attended with fractures of the bones either of the thigh or the pelvis or both, and considerable deep bruisings (contusions) or lacerations of the soft parts. It does not need any extensive medical knowledge or experience to distinguish such injuries from the injuries found in this case, and the evidence of the doctors who carefully noted these injuries and who, moreover, saw them while they were fresh and certainly described them more accurately than did the Coroner's Surgeon, accounts for them on a more rational and probable theory than the one for which such large demands are made on medical and engineering credulity no less than on common sense. Great stress has been laid by the Coroner's Surgeon and by the police officers on the fact that the marks were not bleeding to show that they could not be nail-marks. We look in vain in the text-books for a reference to bleeding nail-marks. Indeed, their teaching is just the other way. Moreover nail indentations do not fall in the category of incised wounds, and it is perfectly well known that these indentations produce ecchymosis. The extent of the ecchymosis depends on the force used, and the greater the force the greater the deep-skin damage, and therefore the greater the area of discoloration and the *wider* the indentation. A button edge is more likely to cause an incised wound. The plain inference, therefore, to which the curved, deep, and wide, and non-bleeding indentations seen in this case points in favour of their having been caused by an instrument like the nail, and not by a button. The buttons in this case seem to have behaved in a most extraordinary manner altogether, for not content with having jumped out of their position and danced round the breast and on the thighs, they seem to have taken it into their heads to end by *arranging themselves in a coil* along the left breast, for so they are said to have done, as if to mark and point out the place where they first danced the waltz! I have already shown that it was the merest conjecture to have accounted for the tears in the clothes (which were not examined by the Coroner's Surgeon) on the theory of the same having been caused by the fall.

3. The omission to examine the clothes on the bodies of the girls was a most serious and indefensible defect in the examination, and was little short of neglect of a plain and positive duty. The examination, late as it was, by the Chemical Analyser supplied evidence of outrage in the presence of blood-marks on the trousers of the very girl who showed a tear on a certain delicate membrance. He was not sure as to the white spots found on the trousers of the other girl. Dr. Smith worked for hours and days in search of evidences of spermatozoa, apparently forgetful of the fact that spermatozoa are as often as not present in the spermatic fluid, and that the absence of spermatozoa does not prove that the stains have not been caused by the spermatic fluid. The ordinary physical and chemical tests for the recognition of the spermatic fluid are perfectly well-known, and most easy of application. The negative evidence therefore which Dr. Smith gave as to the spermatozoa is of little or no value, and the omission to try the other tests was a serious omission in the examination.

4. In regard to the examination of the person and clothes of the suspected people there has been a most reprehensible—almost culpable—negligence and carelessness, and we can only express the hope that it will not pass unnoticed. (By the way where is the evidence of the man whose dog is said to have caused the rent in the Parsee's jacket, and whose evidence the police undertook to produce before the Coroner?) Dr. Smith found the bodies stripped when he examined them, but it is the well-known practice of scientific investigators in such cases to put on the clothes again, and see in what way the marks on the clothes correspond with those on the person, and then *to take possession of them* for examination of their condition and the spots or stains on them, instead of leaving them to be taken possession of by whosoever may choose to do so.—Yours, &c.,

May 20. B.

CHRISTIANITY, BUDDHISM, AND THE THEOSOPHISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I send you the following extract from Professor Max-Muller's new book, the "Physical Religion," which, I think will be interesting to your readers. At page 347 the learned Professor says:—"I shall try to give you one specimen at least of what I mean by scholar-like criticism, for it is really high time that an end should be put to the uncritical mixing up of Buddhism and Christianity, which, if true, would upset nearly all we know of the real history of the ancient religions of the world. As Buddhism is about five centuries older than Christianity, it is Christianity only that could have been the borrower if borrowing had taken place at all; and I ask by what historical channel could Buddhism have reached Palestine in the first century before our era? Buddhism is an historical religion and so is Christianity. No one, I suppose, would write about Christianity who has not read the New Testament. Why then should so many people write about Buddhism, without reading the Sacred Cannon of the Buddhists, or, at least, those large portions of it which have been translated into English and published in my series of the 'Sacred Books of the East'? Why should they instead read fanciful novels, or worse than imaginary accounts of Mahatmas and Theosophists which, if they contain a few grains of Buddhism, contain tons of rubbish and trash? It is a shame to see so beautiful a religion as Buddhism certainly is in many of its parts misrepresented, caricatured, nay, degraded by many of those who call themselves Neobuddhists or Theosophists, and who by their own ignorance try to impose on the ignorance and credulity of the public."—Yours, &c., A. B.

There is a satisfactory increase in the volume of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta with foreign and Indian ports during the year 1890-91. In the foreign trade, the growth is confined entirely to imports, which amounted to nearly 30 crores of rupees, as against a little over 26 crores in the previous year. Exports, on the other hand, declined from 38 to 26 crores, leaving a net increase of some 140 lakhs in the total volume of this branch of trade. The coasting trade shewed a general and rapid increase, the imports into Calcutta amounting to 406 lakhs as against 329 lakhs, and the exports to 714 lakhs as against 590 lakhs—a net gain of nearly 200 lakhs on both heads. This is the more satisfactory, since the previous two years have shewn a decrease of between 50 and 80 lakhs. In the foreign and coasting trade combined, the figures for 1890-91 shew an increase of nearly 3¼ crores, or 4·63 per cent. over those of 1889-90, which in their turn, as compared with 1888-89, were almost stationary.

THE CAMBAY PAPERS.

The Parliamentary paper relating to Cambay affairs comprises nearly sixty pages. It opens with a covering despatch to the Secretary of State from the Government of India, in which a brief summary is given of recent Cambay history and of the measures which have been taken to improve the condition of the State. On the 1st October Mr. Lee Warner sent to the Government of India an account of the disturbances at Cambay between the 17th and the 20th of September, in which the Government of Bombay expressed their opinion that the administration of the State was not only hopelessly weak, but seriously inefficient, and that he anticipated it would be necessary for Government to interfere in an effective and authoritative manner for the reorganization of the police and the removal of grave administrative abuses. On the 17th October Mr. Lee Warner again addressed the Government of India, indicating in greater detail the evils in the Cambay administration, and affirming the belief of the Bombay Government that the disturbance was primarily agrarian, and the cause of it a widespread alarm that after reliance upon the promise made by the Nawab in 1881 the survey operations would bring no application of a British settlement, but only an increase to burdens already intolerable. The papers include a detailed account of the disturbances, and of the measures taken to suppress them, by Mr. Cooke, the Collector of Kaira and Political Agent, as also several reports by Mr. H. E. M. James, the Commissioner of the Northern Division. In one of these, dated the 28th September, Mr. James writes:—

> The rayats, with whom the *emeute* has been an entirely spontaneous movement, have for years past been paying oppressively heavy rates of land revenue, going up in some cases to 50 rupees a bigha, equivalent to 87 rupees an acre. Much of the revenue has been constantly in arrears, and its collection has, I have reason to suppose, sometimes been enforced by torture. For three or four years the rayats have seen a British officer of the Revenue Survey Department measuring and classing the lands. Field operations are just finished, and in the course of the next 12 months the rates should be calculated out, and fair and even assessments imposed. The rayats have been longing for this, expecting that their rates would be reduced, if not to rates like those obtaining in the neighbouring British districts, which are a tithe of what obtain here, at any rate to amounts calculated fairly on the respective values of fields, and adjusted to the fertility of the soil and the position of the villages. Last year, however, their hopes were dashed to the ground. Mr. Summers, the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, who had been appointed in January 1889 also head of the Revenue Department under the Dewan, proposed in connection with a plan for abolishing crop rates in wheat-growing villages, a general revision of the rayats' payments. There were a number of vexatious cesses paid by the rayats, which he proposed to commute by adding a percentage varying from 2½ to 4 annas in the rupee (16 to 25 per cent.), to the assessment, and the accurate measurements of the survey had discovered in the rayats' holdings areas in excess of what they were previously supposed to be paying for. Statements were therefore prepared for each village, adding to each rayat's holding a payment for the additional area, not at fair rates, but at the previous extortionate rates, together with a percentage in lieu of cesses. The only concession made was that the rate for the new area discovered was ordered not to exceed 10 rupees a bigha, and in one village 20 rupees, and the chief men of each village were obliged to accept and pay these rates during the current year. When assessing the new areas, land deducted as unculturable was allowed free, but culturable land, even though it had never been cultivated and the rayat had no means of reclaiming and raising crops upon it, was assessed at full rates. A measure of this kind could pass in British territory where the rates are low, but not in a state like Cambay. Influential people, again, could get their settlement cut down roughly, and the karkuns simply struck off, no doubt for a consideration, increases which they knew were out of the question. But no such concession seems to have been made to the poorer rayats, and therefore when they found, instead of the long-expected low and equitable rates, their payments were increased, the exasperation was very great. Indeed, to one accustomed to the moderate assessment of British villages, it is almost incomprehensible how the present heavy taxation could have existed so long. Mr. Summers, I dare say, advised for the best, but the idea of changing the old system for one or two years only, and increasing the old rates when the new survey assessment was so soon to be calculated, was an act of fatuity for which there is no excuse. The rayats suppose, and I am inclined to think with good reason, that it was merely a device for evading the imposition of survey rates at all, as the Dewan was afraid that the reduction would be too great for the finances to bear. The rayats had adjusted themselves, so to speak, to their old environment with the aid of concealed cultivation and evasion of payment. To disturb the *status quo* in the way that I have described, was most unwise.
>
> The rayats of Cambay town and one or two large and influential villages near the capital, objected to the new settlement, and with the timidity which has characterised all the doings of the administration when difficulties were foreseen, they were told that the new settlement would not be made with them at once; but it was enforced in most of the other villages; and six weeks ago the revenue authorities commenced negotiating again with the rayats of the capital for a similar revision. Popular outbursts have been so common in the history of Cambay, and have always been attended with such marked success, that the rayats determined to resist and also obtain the dismissal of the Dewan, who is detested by them. He had been dismissed after a previous *emeute* in 1883, but had been re-employed, and on this occasion they hoped to get rid of him altogether.
>
> There are many other causes for dissatisfaction, such as four months' official salaries in arrears, patels' emoluments sequestrated, orders given for collecting arrear salaries direct from the villagers, new and vexatious taxes imposed; but these I have not time to go into in this letter. But wherever I go, or whatever I inquire into, I find a widespread want of confidence in the Dewan, and inefficient administration. The police are useless. They have had for their head during the past eight years a Mahratta who was for a long time in the Bombay City Police, but most of whose service was spent as a karkun. He is lazy and and unfit for his position. Mr. Spence has inspected the police and their records, and his report, which I shall forward later, confirms the view which the misbehaviour of the police at the dispersion of the mob would naturally suggest. The resources of the State are eaten up by paying some 600 opium-eating idlers, who are supposed to be descendants of slaves or of the army of the founder of the dynasty. The land revenue last year was 1¼ lakhs in arrears. There is no one but the Dewan with any power or influence, and but for the presence of our troops, his life would not be safe. Some improvement he may have made during the 10 or 11 years of his rule, but it is clear that the State still requires thorough reform. In any case, the weakness and incapacity shown by Mr. Laud when the recent trouble first began, leading to the death and wounding of a large number of the Nawab's subjects, prevents any idea of his being kept here longer.

A few days later Mr. James sent a further report, which entered at great length into the administrative deficiencies of the Cambay State, revealing a serious condition of things in many departments. Mr. James begins by explaining the causes of the agitation last September:—

> The assembling of the mob was primarily due to a very injudicious change made last year in the revenue assessments, and to the unpopularity of the Dewan, Mr. Shamrao Narayan Laud. Its repeated and obstinate refusals to disperse are accounted for by the fact that previous gatherings of the kind have been treated in a pusillanimous manner by the Nawab, who has always made a point of yielding to the mob's demands. The rayats, therefore, not unnaturally supposed that they had only to maintain their position to repeat previous successes and obtain all that they wanted. Before fleeing from Cambay, the Nawab had issued a proclamation rescinding the obnoxious assessments and revising the old ones, but this did not satisfy the mob, who required further the introduction of the British system of fair and equitable assessments as obtained by the Revenue Survey system, and also the dismissal of the Dewan, Mr. Shamrao N. Laud.
>
> The old assessments of the land in Cambay are extraordinarily high, in some cases reaching 50 rupees Cambay, equal to 40 rupees British, for one bigha of 23 gunthas, or a little over half an acre. Eight rupees to 10 rupees a bigha is quite a common rate. Payment of such heavy rates was only possible by the fact that the rayats held more land than the nominal area recorded against them, that the revenue was always in arrears, and that large amounts were annually written off as irrecoverable.
>
> In November 1886 a party of British Revenue Survey officers under an assistant superintendent, Mr. H. H. Summers, were specially asked for by the State, and began to work, accurately measuring the fields and classifying the soils. At the time of commencing this reform the State had stipulated that the settlement *i. e.*, the fixing of maximum rates in each group of villages, should be left to its discretion. But the rayats did not know this, and for the past four years have been looking forward to a settlement such as the British have introduced in the adjoining talukhas of Borsad and Matar, with light rates adjusted to the different qualities of soils.
>
> Field work has just come to an end and the rates should be calculated and a new settlement introduced in the course of next year. Meanwhile, in January, 1889, the services of Mr. Summers, which were at first only lent to the State, were, at the Dewan's request, transferred to it entirely, and he was placed in the position of Chief Revenue Adhikari, having immediate charge of half the villages in the State, but responsible to the Dewan for the revenue administration of all. Mr Summers was aware of two glaring evils in the revenue administration. First, in the wheat-growing villages, the payment on black-soil lands was taken in kind, the share of the State being 50 per cent. of the gross produce, so that after the repayment of the seed, and the collection of perquisites by officials, the net share to the cultivator came only to something like 20 or 30 per cent. At the same time the State share was subject to the same kind of peculations as the rice-tribute in China, and even though assigned in payment to the police and troops in lieu of cash, it could not possibly be fully realised. The second evil was the existence of numerous "veros" or miscellaneous cash cesses from cultivators, in addition to the assessment of their lands, *e. g.*, taxes on oxen and buffaloes and wood, and imposts upon special crops. These varied in every village, and were a fruitful source of annoyance and exaction. Mr. Summers, therefore, proposed to the Dewan the introduction of cash rates in lieu of rents in kind, and the commutation of all cesses by raising the assessment of the land by so much as would cover them. The Dewan agreed, and last autumn each cultivator had his account re-drawn, a receipt-book being given to him, on the fly-leaf of which was shown the actual sum in future due from him.
>
> The objects of the reform were undeniably good, though why Mr. Summers could not have waited till the survey was complete I cannot divine. The labour of re-writing every rayat's khata was enormous, and would necessarily have to be re-done when the survey rates were introduced. Besides this, the "katcha jamabandi," or temporary settlement, which was the result of his labours, was marked by one astounding error. The mapping of the fields had necessarily included in a large proportion of them the waste land immediately adjoining, *e. g.*, pieces which the rayat could not afford to break up, or which were less fertile, or which he kept for tethering or grazing his bullocks, and thus the new areas shown against the cultivator represented not merely the actual area cultivated, which itself was sometimes twice the area hitherto entered in the accounts, but the waste land besides. Now, Mr. Summers debited each rayat with the full new area, and calculated payment due on it at the old exorbitant rates. Not only this, but he added to the assessment a general rate varying in different villages from 2 or 4 annas in the rupee for cesses abolished, and as some of the cesses were paid by non-agriculturists as well as by the rayats, it meant throwing upon the land the burdens of the whole village community. Thus the rayat, on looking at his new khata, found that instead of a reduction, his account showed a material enhancement of his dues, and did not realise that the introduction of the British survey rates would alter the whole foundation on which these injudicious accretions to the old rates were imposed.
>
> The new jamabandi also was carried out in a manner which leaves grave doubts as to its fairness. The calculations were made by talatis and karkuns at Cambay, and then the leading men of each village were sent for and induced to sign an agreement to pay the new rates. How far they were really consulted, it is difficult to say. But from an examination of some of the new ledgers I find that the work was carelessly done; mistakes occur in the calculations, and in some cases large increases have been summarily reduced by the deduction of as much as 100 rupees from a single cultivator. I believe, therefore, that in some cases the leading men were able, probably with the aid of bribery, to obtain the reduction of their own khatas and those of their friends, leaving those of the poor and uninfluential unaltered. Mr. Summers made one concession, viz., that the new areas discovered should not be charged more than 10 rupees Cambay a bigha, equal to nearly 14 rupees an acre, itself an exorbitant amount, and double that sum in one special village. But the whole revision was evidently done in a very haphazard way. Mr. Summers' own account is: "Excessive rates were reduced, and again the jamabandi rates fixed by me were further lowered by the Dewan Saheb for the relief of the people according to their desire." According to a statement furnished to me by the Cambay authorities, the accuracy of which cannot be tested without a detailed scrutiny of all the village accounts for the past two years (a duty which would occupy a considerable time), the increase over the whole State was about a quarter of a lakh of rupees on a revenue of 3¼ lakhs.

(*To be continued.*)

AN ADDRESS TO LORD HARRIS.

Some sanskrit shlokas with the interpretation given below have been addressed to his Excellency the Rt. Hon'ble George Robert Canning Harris, Baron Harris Governor of Bombay, by the author of the "Jubilee Pramodika," Vidya Bhaskar Pandit Lalchandra, M.R.A.S (London), Guru to Maharaja Kishoresinghji, Commander-in-Chief and Brother to His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I.

Oh Lord Harris! Thou by accepting the post of Under-Secretary (in London) obtained high honors through (thy) just and brave actions. (1.)

Thy extreme cleverness in the manly game of Cricket (which is played only by brave persons) has given thee the first place (amongst best cricketeers). (2.)

The inhabitants of Kent showered their blessings at thy departure, on (thy) accepting the Governorship of Bombay (which is obtained by meritorious persons alone) since thou fully deserved all such praise. (3.)

As a proof of their sincere love towards thee for (thy) ever wonted kindness and endearing disposition the inhabitants of Kent expressed their sorrow same like the people of Vraj testified at the departure of Krishna (an incarnation of God) to Mathura. (4.)

(Consequent to thy appointment to this exalted new Post) the members of the Association gave (thee) an address at the Conservative Club Hall, in reply to which thou expressed (thy) hereditary love of Indian people and stated that the compliments given (thee) in the Address would be more pleasing on (thy) return (Home) full of good wishes of the people of India. (5.)

(Before thy departure to India) thou hadst a long and happy interview with Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India at Windsor Castle, as also with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and (thy) departure was also greatly honoured by the presence (on the shore) of Right Hon'ble Mr. Stanhope as well as Sir James Ferguson, Baronet. (6.)

The grand Banquet that was given (thee) at the Northbrook Club was graced by the presence of several noble Lords, on which occasion Lord Randolph Churchill, in a speech, paid a fitting compliment to (thy) many virtues and philanthropic views. (7.)

(On the above occasion) Lord Randolph Churchill also expressed "that it reflects very creditable on the wise policy of Government in selecting thee (as the future Governor of Bombay) who had long connection with the India office and consequent intimate knowledge of the Indian subjects." (8.)

At the Farewell Entertainment (given thee) at Redwitch thou kindly expressed (thy) desire to do good to Indian subjects during the tenure of (thy) office since thou hast great regard for their welfare. (9.)

Thou who art graced with all such noble virtues. Thou being first amongst the just, art also a good donor; may thou ever rise in thy present exalted post and may (thou) live long with (thy illustrious) family with ever increasing fame. These are the Benedictions of Pandit Lalchandra.

In the statistics of the foreign trade of Calcutta last year, it is noteworthy that, with the exception of dutiable goods, the increase in the value of importations has been general. The total of 366 lakhs is, indeed, the highest yet recorded. The decline in exports took place under free produce, which contracted by over 8 per cent.; while the export of dutiable produce, on the other hand, increased by about 26 per cent. The decrease in exports of Indian produce, though partly due to a falling-off in some of the items of produce, is attributed in a great measure to a reduction in the average price. Of imports, cotton manufactures are still the most important, heading the list with 13½ crores, an increase of more than 42 lakhs over the previous year. Metals account for over two crores, woollen stuffs for 75 lakhs, and machinery for 81 lakhs. In exports, raw jute comes first with 6¾ crores, opium next with six crores, and tea third with five crores. In comparing these figures with those of previous years, it is necessary, however, to to make allowance in all cases for fluctuation in market prices. In some cases it will be found that, although the total money value has increased, the bulk of the trade shows a decided diminution.

THE HYDERABAD JEWEL ROBBERY.

The Home Secretary, Fatteh Nawaz Jung, has issued a resolution upon the extensive theft of jewellery in Hyderabad.

This is a case, the resolution says, in which jewellery to the value of more than seven lakhs of rupees is alleged to have been stolen, and although this occurred more than eight years ago, yet this is the first time that it has been laid before his Excellency Sir Asman Jah. The parties to the case belong to one and the same family, and in order to understand in what degree they are related to one another a genealogical tree is given.

The case originally arose during the time of the late Maharaja Naraindei Bahadur, Peshkar, and was first placed in the hands of the police on the 14th January 1884—14th Rabi-ul-Awal 1301, but the very next day, before they had been able to make any satisfactory progress with it, proceedings were begun in the City Magistrate's Court, and the Deputy Magistrate was deputed to take down the evidence of several witnesses, including some females and a few males. On the very day that the theft is said to have been brought to the knowledge of the complainant, she appears to have repaired to the house of the defendant, Ghulam Jilani, where she thought the stolen property was concealed, with the object of preventing him from doing away with it. On the complainant applying to the police, and they also having received the orders of the Government to enquire into the case, the defendants' house was surrounded on all sides and kept in a state of seige for a time, but the arrangements made were so unsatisfactory that the complainant soon after reported that the defendants have been able to remove the stolen property to a place of greater security by means of a palanquin in spite of the police surveillance. This was the first irregularity which occurred in the case. At that time, the city was, as regards police administration, divided into two divisions—the city proper and the suburbs—each being under the charge of an independent police officer. Inayat Husain Khan, now a pensioner, was at that time the city kotwal, and he appears to have practically withdrawn the police surveillance at the orders of Peshkar issued at the prayer of the defendants through certain chobdars. But before the case had made any progress in the City Magistrate's Court, the Peshkar transferred it to the Original Bench of the High Court, and ordered both city and suburban police to co-operate with one another in elucidating the facts. Accordingly on the 15th March 1884—16th Jemadi-ul-Awal 1301, the Superintendent of the Suburban Police presented a report giving expression to his belief that the alleged theft appeared to have actually taken place. But before the High Court had proceeded far enough with the case, the Peshkar taking the position of the family into consideration, appointed on the 27th March 1884—28th Jemadi-ul-Awal 1301, a Special Commission which was, after some changes, composed as under to try the case.

President.—Rajah Sheo Raj Bahadur. Members.—Maulavi Hafiz Abdul Karim Khan, Chief Justice, High Court; Maulavi Syed Shariful Hasan, Judge, High Court; Maulavi Mohamad Hasan Khan, Judge, High Court. Member and Secretary.—Captain Ahmad Abdullah.

The Commission submitted its report, dated the 14th August, 1884—22nd Shawal 1301, in which it gave its opinion that the charges of which the defendants stood accused were untenable so much so that it has not even deemed necessary to call upon them for their defence, during the time of the 2nd Sir Salar Jung for final orders, who first referred it for opinion to Mr. Sabapathy Iyer, then Government Advocate, and afterwards to Maulavi Mehdi Hasan (now Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung Bahadur) Chief Justice, (Hafiz Abdul Karim having by that time died), and Maulavi Syed Afzal Husain and Hafiz Ahmad Reza Khan, Judges of the High Court, but the last named having been transferred to Aurangabad, only the Maulavis Mehdi Hasan and Afzal Husain submitted their reports. Of these, the former thought that the enquiries of the Commission had been wholly incomplete, while the latter was of opinion that the evidence on record was sufficient to frame charges against the first accused Ghulam Jilani.

The Commission's records or proceedings and report were duly received at the Judicial Secretary's office in the time of the second Sir Salar Jung, but no orders appear to have been passed by him, nor has the case ever been referred to the present Minister before this. For this reason, what now remains to be done, is to dispose of the Commission's report finally.

Although his Excellency Sir Asman Jah has every confidence in the ability and integrity of the officers who sat on the Commission, he finds it his duty to differ from the mode of procedure adopted by the Commission, and the conclusions which it arrived at. Were it possible to review the whole proceedings of the Commission, in brief, it would not be beside the mark to say that from the very first it appear to have considered itself as the legitimate successor of both the Magistrate and the police. The Commission, at any stage of its proceedings, does not appear to have deemed it necessary either to invoke the aid of the police, which in a case of this nature was highly necessary, or employ other means which could have led to the same result, and it did not hesitate to throw the whole burden of proof, as if it were a civil suit, on the complainant. Indeed, forgetting the duties of an Original Criminal Court, it did not think it necessary to fulfil the ends of justice to call for such evidence as was likely to throw much light upon the case, and what is still more reprehensible, repudiated the evidence of certain female witnesses properly recorded by the Deputy Magistrate, Maulavi Inyatullah. It will thus appear that not to speak of a case of such magnitude, it would be impossible to decide even the most insignificant case on the *data* supplied by the proceedings and the report of the Commission, and therefore the only alternative which now remains is to re-open the case.

His Excellency the Minister, while regretting the great delay that has taken place to the disposal of the case, is glad to observe that by a happy coincidence, the present is the best time for re-opening it. It has been brought to the knowledge of Government that Nawab Azam Jang, Ghulam Jilani and Khalil-ullah-Khan had sold some jewellery at Bombay, a part of which was again brought to Hyderabad by the purchasers and offered for sale within the Residency limits, on which the complainant's son Mohamad Askari appeared in a Bombay Police Court to claim it as his own. The case is still pending in Bombay, the defendants being out on bail, and the suspected property, which if identified beyond doubt, will put fresh life into the old theft case, taken charge of by the court. The Nawab Azam Jung Bahadur's name naturally will now be added to the list of defendants.

The case having been once tried by a Commission, it will not now be advisable to have it tried by a single Judge, and therefore his Excellency the Minister is hereby pleased to order as follows:—

1. That the case be first placed in the hands of the police, and as the field of operations now extend from Hyderabad and the Residency limits to the Bombay Presidency, Colonel Ludlow, C. I. E., the Inspector-General of H. H. the Nizam's District Police, be directed to take it in hand, and commit the accused for trial after completing his inquiries.

2. The undermentioned officers be appointed to form a Commission to try the case:—Chairman.—Maulavi Ali Reza Khan, M. A., Judge, High Court. Members.—General Campbell, Judge, (Hyderabad Suburban Court.), Nawab Ikbal Yar Jang Bahadur. The Commission should be invested with, and exercise the powers vested in the High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction, with this difference that its decision, if unanimous, should be final and admit of no appeal, but in case of a difference of opinon the record shall be forwarded to Government for final orders. The Commission shall hold its sittings in the High Court, and the Secretary to the High Court shall also act as secretary to Commission. But as regards property found in Bombay or within the Residency limits, the Commission shall make no award, but submit its opinion to Government for final orders.

3. That the Resident be requested kindly to allow Colonel Ludlow, C.I.E., and such of his subordinates as he might name, to make use of their powers as police officer within the Residency jurisdiction, and to make such arrangements as to have the case now pending in the Bombay Police Court, which is but an off-shoot of the great theft case and for the disposal of which the previous decisions of the other is necessary, transferred to his Highness's Courts, and to place in charge of Colonel Ludlow, C.I.E., any suspected property that might now be in the custody of the Residency or Bombay Police Courts.

By order,
MEHDI HASAN,
FATHEH NAWAZ JUNG,
Home Secretary.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

SPORTING NOTES.

The result of the March Stakes turned out as might have been expected, as, despite his big weight, General Byrne's grand muscular five-year-old Amphion, ridden by the most accomplished master of horsemanship of modern times, Tom Cannon, won literally pulling double. In summing up the prospects of the candidates for this event yesterday, I said that Le Nord was so served by the weights that he or the Australian filly, Mons Meg, might trouble the great horse. Le Nord, who wore the rogue's livery of hood and blinkers, was running as well as anything until the descent into the Abingdon Mill Bottom began. Then he was collared by Mark Price, a horse who, like his human namesake, improves on acquaintance, and Mons Meg. When he was caught Le Nord deliberately cut it, and died out of the race. At the same time Amphion, always lying handy, drew up with the two leaders, and directly Tom Cannon allowed the big horse to have his will he went sailing away in the easiest manner imaginable and won, hard held, by a length and a half. Amphion's hollow triumph made hacks of the field he beat, and the inglorious figure cut by Rathbeal only too plainly suggests that the son of Boulevard is an overrated animal, and his chance for the Jubilee Handicap, which by many has been talked of as most promising, must now be considered a poor one.

The Australian filly, Mons Meg, who is a daughter of Martini Henry and Malacca, and was only beaten a neck by Mark Price for second honours is,despite her twisted pasterns,a fine type of a powerful thoroughbred and will most likely be heerd of to advantage in the future. Amphion it is true gave her 3st 1lb. but there are few horses of Amphion's calibre in training at present and the Australian mare is certainly the best sample of a thoroughbred the land of the Southern Cross has yet sent us. Curiously enough paddock critics were divided in their opinions concerning Amphion. They mistook his grand muscular appearance for too much lumber but in his canter the beautiful chestnut moved with all that poetry of equine motion for which he is famous. The only regret one could express in connection with the March Stakes were to be found in the absence of Surefoot Morion Sainfoin and Corstorphine.

Circassian must be a very model of gameness. After he walked away so lame subsequent to his victory of Tuesday, I felt justified in transferring my allegiance to the hurdler Benburg, but two days' rest had done a lot for Lord Durham's colt, who waiting on the hurdler until half a mile from home ran stoutly on, and by sheer gameness won. The triumph, however, was very hardly earned, as he suddenly stood still after passing the post and could only just limp back to the paddock. The Penitent filly had little difficulty in landing the oddes betted on her in the Newmarket Two-Year-Old Plate, and Flodden Field easily disposed of High Havens and Kate Allen in the the Chippenham Stakes.

The whole eight went to the post for the Selling Plate, and Alveole, who won, was bought by Mr. Blundell Maple for 330gs. Neither Iddesleigh, Conachar, Francisan, nor Nero took part in the peel Handicap, which fell to Magistrate, who atoned for Liverpool and Sandown failures, and was followed home by Godwit. Cordelier proved better, however, than the bad tempered Conachar in the Ely Plate, and Laureate II. showed little of his old form in the Third Welter, in which he finished unplaced to Red Palmer, whose attendants at the finish were Conway and Ronda.

Why do so many people train at Newmarket and place so many horses under individual trainers? It is, of course, not unlikely that a man may have subordinates as capable as himself, but unless he has it is impossible for one trainer to do justice to 60 or 70 horses. He cannot even find time to feel their legs in a morning before deciding what work to give them; and it is only by this individual inspection that a little heat is now and again detected, which, unless the horse is eased, develops into inflammation and a regular leg. Breaks down, except by accident, would be very rare if the early indications were more carefully attended to. I have even heard most capable horsemen say that no horse should ever give way in training. Matthew Dawson's treatment of Minting, whom 19 trainers out of 20 would have broken down, shows exactly what I mean. The horse was always eased at the first sign of trouble, and so he came to the post as a five-year-old in splendid condition.

Whilst *en route* from the *haras* of Vaucresson as a yearling, Governour took fright at a passing train and breaking away from the man that was leading him, jumped the railway fence, and run a long way down the line before he fell from exhaustion and was captured. In due course he was placed in a horse-box for conveyance to M. Blanc's stud farm, near Chantilly, accompanied by two attendants, both of whom he knocked down on "flying" out of the train, and escaping into Compiegne Forest, was not found until two days afterwards, when his body and legs bore terrible traces of the wounds and injurious collision with trees and other obstacles had inflicted. Hence the terrible upsetting to his nervous system, which has effected him more or less ever since, in spite of his trainer's care and attention.

Coverlet, by St. Gation—Quilt, and Bouillon, by Sweetbread—Crusade, were heavily supported at Alexandra-park "Curiously enough," says "Pavo," "the sires of both are now abroad, and their dams were bread at Blankney from mares purchased by Mr. Chaplin at the Glasgow Stud sale expressly to mate with Hermit, who is the sire of both. Quilt is now in the Sledmere Stud, where she has a yearling colt by Isonomy, whom she revisited last year; and Crusade (dam of Engaddi) came into Lord Gerard's possession, but was drafted by him last July (covered by Satiety), when she was purchased by Mr. J. H. Houldsworth for 920 guineas. During the October meetings Lord Gerard sent up her yearling colt, Bouillon, who was bought by Mr. Jolliffe for 60 guineas.

P seems to be the lucky letter in the Two Thousand Guineas. Since 1856, a horse whose name commenced with P has proved successful on eight occasions. During the race for the Guineas, which is over the Rowley Mile, there is always a big crowd at the Bushes and the fate of many a favorite has been settled at this famous landmark, although the distance to the Rowley winning post is no less than 528 yards.

Many will remember that on the eve of Charibert's victory for the Guineas in 1879, Lord Falmouth's colt had few friends. One writer gravely asserted that he had not a 1,000 to 1 chance, although, as he said, the infatuated and workhouse-destined followers of Archer would probably be fools enough to entrust him with their money. Starting at 25 to 1, however, he easily pulled through from Cadogan and the future St. Leger winner, Rayon d'Or upsetting, amongst others, a rather fancied stable-companion in Marshall Scott.

The Unity Swimming Club are organising a 150 yards London championship, and are providing for first prize a £20 silver chalenge cup. The first contest will be held on 1 Oct. at the promoting club's annual tournament. Swimmers who were unattached last season must now be members of a club, otherwise they are ineligible to take part in amateur events.

The first of the English swimming championships—the half-mile—will be decided at Tunbridge Wells on 18 July. The long distance takes place on the Thames on 2 Aug., and the 100 yards in London on 10 Oct. The rule prohibiting amateur swimmers from accepting expenses excepting when travelling to compete in district or national championships, seems capable of different interpretations. The Liverpool men are of opinion that this rule does not apply to payment of railway fares to those competing in the polo international trial matches, and the subject will be thoroughly discussed at the Northern Association meeting next Saturday.

There are no foreigners entered for the Henley Regatta this year. No doubt the scant success which has attended the efforts of our American and other friends is the chief cause of this falling off. Henley is as much a social function and a freak of fashion as a serious attempt to bring the rowing talent of England to the surface. And long may it continue to be so. Some of our pleasures we do take sadly, but Henley, I hope, will for ever be a brilliant exception.

Hanlan, the sculler, is once more girding up his loins for championship honours. According to Dalziel he lately beat O'Connor in a trial race, and he says he is confident that if after the match between O'Connor and Stansbury he can meet the winner in England or America, he can regain his lost laurels. Possibly by that time we shall know who is the best man Hanlan ever sculled.

The draw for the lawn tennis inter-club cup has brought together a strong pair in Chiswick-park and the London Athletic Club. The Chiswick-park men are likely to pull through, and they may come very near winning the cup with a little luck. A club that contains players like Lewis, Hillyard, Chipp, Meers, and Scrivener will be very bad to beat.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 16.

Francis, Capt, 5th Bo N I., off leave.

May 18.

Searli, Lieut, Bo, Mn Bartn, off leave, from Matheran.

May 19.

Spark, Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
McCausland, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd R D Frs, on transfer, from England.

May 20.

Cadell, Lieut, Bengal, 38th Dgn Gds, on leave, from Sialkot.
Carson, Surgn Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Bawda.

DEPARTURES.—May 18.

Tudor, Lt, Bo, R E., on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Pearse, Lt Col, Bo, R A, on leave, to Matheran.

May, 19.

Pococke, 2nd Lt, Bengal, The Kings Lpool Regt, on duty, to Dinapore.
Norie, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Hampshire, on duty, to Barreilly.

May 20.

Smith, 2nd Lt, N W P, Scottish Rifles, to join, to Lucknow.
Langhton, 2nd Lt, Mis. 21st, Hussars, to join Regt, to Banglore.
Campbell, Capt, Bo, Rl Fuslrs, on duty, to Quetta.
Rutterford, Capt, Bo, 2nd R D Fuslrs, on duty, to Karachi.
Eastwood, 2nd Lt, Bo, 18th Hussars, on duty, to Mhow.
Williams, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st D Gds, on duty, to Mutra.
Merewether, Col, Bo, R E, on leave, to Lanowlie.
Jacob, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Glos. Regt. on duty, to Nasirabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 19.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officers to officiate as Ordnance Officers, 4th class, to fill existing vacancies:—

Lieut M W S Pasley, RA, 29th April 1891; and Lieut D M Babington, Rl Arty, 7th May, 1891.

Field Operations.—Miranzai.

Lieut. H Hudson, 19th Bengal Lancers, is appointed Provost Marshal to the Miranzai Field Force, vice Capt L H Reid, who has rejoined his regiment.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Col H R B Worsley, CB, S C, Col on the Staff (mc) for 6 months, Capt L G Clough-Taylor (The Connaught Rangers), Station Staff Officer, 1st class, (m c) for 6 months; Capt E L Hight, S C, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, permitted to resume the furlough granted to him.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Maj A Masters, Staff Corps, 2nd Regt Central India Horse, Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry, for 6 months; Capt F. G. R. Ostrehan, Staff Corps, Wing officer, 9th Regt of Bengal Infy, for 1 year; Lieut A Cadell, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 30th (Dogra Regt of Benl Infy) for 8 months; and Lieut A G de V Chichester, S C, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regt of Benl (Light) Infy for 1 year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Capt F. R. B. Knox, S C, 4th Lancers. Hyderabad Contingent, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—

Col C H Palmer, Staff Corps, Commandant, 10th Regt of Bengal Infy (m c) till 12th Nov; Capt G W Younghusband, Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 14th Regt of Bengal Lancers, (p a) to 6th Dec; Lieut A R Dick, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force (m c) till 24th Sept; Surg-Maj R Jameson, MD, Depy Sanitary Commr, N W P and Oudh (p a) till 1st Apl 1892; and Lieut-Col C A Empson, Royal Arty, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, is granted leave in India, (p a) for 4 months.

Foreign Department.

Mr H C Clogstoun, Asst Supdt of Police, 1st Grade, and Personal Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police, Bengal, is appointed to be Dist Supdt of Police, Ajmere, from date of assuming charge, vice Mr B Egerton, transferred to foreign service.

Lieut H E Peacock, S C, is on return from boundary duty, appointed to officiate as a Political Asst of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P Bonenblust to be in charge of the Consulate for Germany at Aden, during the absence of Mr S Schmuck.

The Govr-Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Roberto Pescio to be in temporary charge of the consulate for Italy at Bombay during the absence of Mr F Bozzoni.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Gillis de Bildt as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, during the absence of Mr J Janni.

Home Department.

Mr T Roberts has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

Judicial.

The Hon'ble A Wilson, Barrister-at-law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for 1 month.

The services of Capt W. A. B. Dennys, 26th Punjab Infantry, Offg Cant Magist, Peshawar, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

Police.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Burma for employment as Asst Commdts in the Upper Burma Mily Police:—Lieut H J Jones, Indian Staff Corps, 14th Bengal Infy; and Lieut W R Stone, Indian Staff Corps, 31st Madras Infy.

The services of Lieut N A H Bud, Bo SC, 12th Bombay Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from date of his reporting himself in Bombay.

The services of Capt D S Lewis, 7th Madras Infy, Second-in-Command, Mogaung Levy, Upper Burma, Mily Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

Ecclesiastical.

The services of the Rev C Swynnerton, Chaplain, Hazara Field Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

PROVINCIL GAZETTES.

(*N-W-P and Oudh Gazette.*)

The furlough for 8 months granted to Mr A Cadell, Commr, Rohilkhand Div, is hereby commuted to special leave on urgent private affairs, from date on which he availed himself of the same.

With effect from the 1st April 1891, and with reference to the Resolution of thie Dept, No. 2022, II-843a-68.

Col F M Newbery to be Dist and Sess Judge, 3rd grade, Col J R Marett to be Dist and Sess Judge, 3rd grade, Colonel T R Cowie to be District and Sessions Judge, 4th grade: and Mr. C D Steel to be Dist and Sess Judge, 4th grade.

Posting.

Mr F E Taylor, Offg Under-Secy to Govt, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on being relieved by Mr. H W Pike, to Allahabad as Assistant Magistrate.

Promotions and Reversions.

Mr. R Smeaton, Secy to Govt, N-W-P and Oudh, to be Magist and Collr, 1st grade, but to be seconded on the list of Magists and Collrs, during such time as he holds the office of Secy to Govt.

Mr L G Evans, Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to be Dist and Sess Judge, 3rd grade.

Mr R H Macleod, Jt Magist, 1st grade, to be Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, but to continue to officiate as Jt Magist, Benares.

Munshi Ihsan Ilahi, Offg Depy Collr, Settlement Dept, Saharanpur, on return from leave, to revert to dist work, and to be posted to the Gorakhpur dist.

Transfers.

Mr P B Reid, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Allahabad to Benares.

The Rev B Kitchin, Chaplain of Fizabad, to the Chaplaincy of Roorkee, from 10th May 1891, or such date as he takes over charge at Roorkee.

Miscellaneous.

The services of the Rev J M Macdonald, Chaplain of Roorkee, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Public Works Department—Irrigation Branch.

Mr A M Fagan, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Exec Engr, Etawah Div, Lower Ganges Canal, vice Mr C Perrin, temporarily transferred to the P W Secretariat, Irrigation Branch.

Buildings and Road Branch.

H H the Lieut-Govr, N W P and Chief Commr, Oudh, is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions:—Rai Sahib, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, 1891; Mr S J Simpson, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, Dist Engr, Gorakhpur is appointed to officiate as Divl Engr, Gorakhpur, vice Mr Passanah, granted three months privilege leave.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 13th May 1891.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bengal Lancers—Surgn J M Crawford, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn A W Dawson, on field service with the Hazara Expedition.

7th Bengal Cavalry—Surgn C B Bedford, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Major W Finden, on field service with the Miranzai Expedition.

11th Bengal Lancers—Surgeon H E Drake-Brockman to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn H B Luard

16th Bengal Cavalry—Surgn D M M Moir, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn H C Hudson, on field service with the Manipur Expedition.

10th Bengal Infantry—Surgn D G Marshall, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Major H Hamilton, on sick leave.

15th Sikhs—Surgn H B Luard, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon F J Drury, in temporary civil employment.

1 th Bengal Infantry—Surgn C C Cassidy, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn T M Stiles, deceased.

25th Punjab Infantry—Surgn B J Singh, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn A C Younan, on field service with the Hazara Expedition.

Wing, 31st Punjab Infantry—Surgn E R W C Carroll, to the medical charge of the Wing.

40th Bengal Infantry—Surgn H R C Barber, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn W Voss on field service with the Miranzai Expedition.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Lieut A T Moore, Royal Engineers, to be Company Officer. Dated 7th April 1891.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd Lieut H Simson, Durham Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officer has passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani:—10th April 1891—(Special.)—Lieut A T Rowlandson, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major C. S. Shephard, D. S. O., 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, is extended to the 17th July.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col E R Elles, No. 8 Mountain Battery, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut E P England, 31st Field Battery, for six months, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—2nd Lieut R Alexander for twelve months on private affairs.

Sub-Assist Apothecary G E Shaw, to proceed to Multan, on medical certificate, for 90 days.

(*Simla, 14th May 1891.*)

With the approval of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt B Duff, 9th Bengal Infy, to officiate as Assist-Qrmr-Genl, Army Head-Quarters, vice Lieut-Col G F Young, on special duty.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Dept:—

Lieut F C Colomb, 42nd Gurkha Rifle Regt, to officiate as Paid Attache to 28th Nov 1890, vice Capt Mason, appointed Depty Assist Quartermaster-General for Intelligence, Zhob Field Force.

Lieut F C Colomb, 42nd Gurkha Rifle Regt, to officiate as Paid Attache to 12th March 1891, vice Lieut Newnham, on special duty, with H I H the Czarewitch.

Capt L J Howel, 16th Bengal Cavy, to officiate as Paid Attache, to the 1st March 1891, vice Lieut Holland, appointed Provost Marshal, Miranzai Field Force.

Capt R Southey, 30th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Paid Attache to the 30th March 1891, vice Capt Mason employed as Depy-Assist Quartermaster-General for Intelligence, Miranzai and Hazara Field Forces.

Lieut F C Colomb, 42nd Gurkha Rifle Regt, to officiate as Paid Attache from the 31st March 1891, vice Capt Mason, employed as Depy-Assist Quartermaster-General for Intelligence, Hazara and Miranzai Field Forces.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Colonel A Chaplin, Assist Judge Advocate-General 4th Circle, to officiate as Depy Judge Advocate-General vice Col Matthews on leave.

Major C H V Garbett, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt Clough-Taylor, on furlough.

7th Bengal Cavalry—Capt J H Parsons, officiating 3rd Squadron Commander, 4th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Pollard, appointed to the 15th Bengal Lancers.

18th Bengal Infantry—2nd Lieut C McM Davis, Royal Sussex Regt, a candidate for the Indian Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

43rd Gurkha Rifles—Lieut J C C Perkins, Wing Officer on probation, 10th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Simpson, deceased.

44th Gurkha Rifles—Lieut J A Wilson supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Brackenbury, killed in the action.

2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles—Lieut R D Angelo, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Master, appointed to the Burma Police.

1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles—Lieut V A Ormsby, Wing Officer on probation, 1st Battn 3rd Gurkha Rifles, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, as a temporary measure.

14th Sikhs—Capt J W Hogge, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Jamieson, deceased, and to remain seconded while employed under the Foreign Dept.

Capt W W Taylor, Wing Officer and Wing Commander sub pro tem, 45th Sikhs, to be Wing Commander sub pro tem, with effect from date of joining, vice Radcliffe.

5th Sikhs—Capt J M A Retallick, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander sub pro tem, vice Taylor, transferred to the 14th Sikhs.

Lieut H A Moore, supernumerary on the establishment of the 14th Sikhs, to be Wing Officer, with effect from date of joining, vice Retallick.

(Lieut Moore will remain attached to the 29th Punjab Infantry, until further orders).

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Depy Surgn-General T Walsh, Medical Staff, to the Administrative Medical Charge of the Allahabad District, vice Depy Surgn-Genl T Rudd, M D, transferred to the Meerut District.

Brigade Surgn C F Churchill, M. B., Medical Staff, to the temporary Administrative Medical Charge of the uetta District, vice Depy Surgn-Genel S A Lithgow, MD, CB, DSO, proceeded on furlough, travelling at the public expense, under paragraph 3 of Military Department. No 1268-C, dated 25th July 1890.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards Capt E B Eagar, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England, at his own expense, to take up the Adjutancy of the 3rd (Volunteer) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieut H W B Johnson, Liverpool Regt, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, pending orders from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

The undermentioned have passed the Lower Standard Examination in Persian:—Lieut A G B Turner, 13th Bengl Lancers, and A T Walling, 5th Bengal Light Infy.

The undermentioned have passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani:—Maj H W N Guinness, 2nd Battn Rl Irish Regt; Lieut C E Forestier-Walker, Royal Artillery; C E Perceval, and R A F Kingscote, Royal Engineers; A R Finlay, 1st Battn Bedfordshire Regt; G O Ross-Keppel and W Hayes-Sadler, 2nd Bn Rl Scots Fuslrs; A R Saunders, 2nd Bengal Lancers; W E White, 1st Bengal Infantry; J C C Perkins, 10th Bengal Infantry; G B Gough, 20th Punjab Infantry; and L A Watson, 30th Punjab Infantry; 2nd Lieuts G H Griffith, Royal Engineers; M G Young, 2nd Bn Liverpool Regt; C N Baker and C B Winter, 2nd Bn Lincolnshire Regt; C Mackenzie, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regt; C McM Davis and H M MacTier, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; F A Greer, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; A G Maxwell, 6th Bengal Cavalry; P Holland Pryor, 7th Bengal Cavalry; J Lindall, 23rd Pioneers; A Roberts, 24th Punjab Infantry; and H A V Cummins, 2nd Infy Hyderabad Congt; Surgs A G Hendley, J C White, and H W Elphick, Indian Medical Service.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th May, 1891.

Means of observations at [illegible] a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·818
Temperature of the Air	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·736
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	[illegible]0·9
General Directions of Wind*	NW, NNW, NNE, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	275

* From midnight to midnight.

"A wife's best dowry is the habit of neatness." Marry a girl who uses SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes except the laundry. Agents:—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

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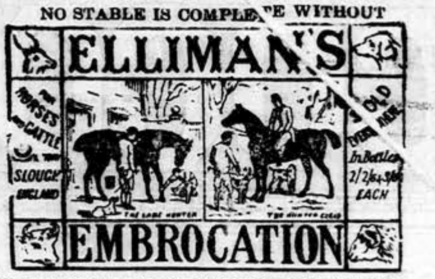

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame,
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.

SIR.—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

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FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
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BRUISES
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SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
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Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough Eng.

Mistress:—Take away all those perfumes. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms.
Maid:—Yes, madam.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
Extra concentrated (Regd.) made only by
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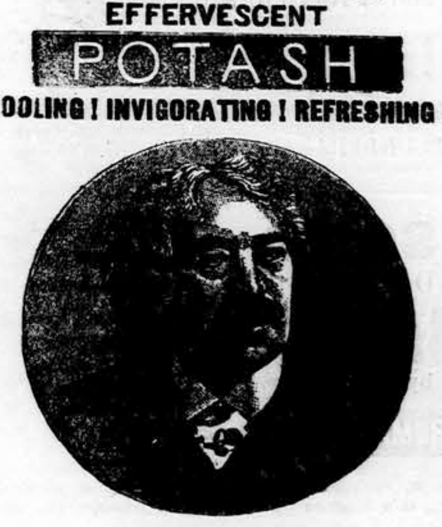
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!



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Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

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BETTER THAN THE BEST.

STANLEY	These Cigars contain all that is delicious in	CIGARS
STANLEY	Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an ad-	CIGARS
STANLEY	mixture of	CIGARS
STANLEY		CIGARS
STANLEY	SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL	CIGARS
STANLEY		CIGARS
STANLEY	GARDEN-GROWN TOBACCOS.	CIGARS
STANLEY		CIGARS
STANLEY	These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute	CIGARS
STANLEY	purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore	CIGARS
STANLEY	no Cigars have ever been made that can equal the	CIGARS
STANLEY		CIGARS
STANLEY	"STANLEY CIGARS."	CIGARS
STANLEY		CIGARS
STANLEY	THEY ARE	CIGARS
STANLEY		CIGARS
STANLEY	THE FINEST IN INDIA.	CIGARS
STANLEY		CIGARS
STANLEY	*The most delicious made,*	CIGARS
STANLEY		CIGARS
STANLEY	A REAL LUXURY.	CIGARS
STANLEY	This is not an empty boast, as you will find	CIGARS
STANLEY	by experience. Ask your Tobacconist for a box	CIGARS
STANLEY	and you will be surprised to find that such good	CIGARS
STANLEY	Cigars can be manufactured in India.	CIGARS
STANLEY		CIGARS
STANLEY	*They are made in Two Sizes.*	CIGARS
STANLEY		CIGARS
STANLEY	No. 1 per box of 100, Rs. 4 0	CIGARS
STANLEY		CIGARS
STANLEY	„ 2 „ „ 100 „ 3 8	CIGARS
STANLEY		CIGARS
STANLEY	Smoke no others.	CIGARS
STANLEY	*WHOLESALE & RETAIL,*	CIGARS
STANLEY		CIGARS
STANLEY	FROM THE MANUFACTURER,	CIGARS

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

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FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
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Specially Packed for India, in ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 14, & 28 lb. tins
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ONCE TRIED NONE OTHER USED.
THE ATTENTION OF STOREKEEPERS is called to this high class Brand. It remains in good condition in the hottest weather and gives universal satisfaction.
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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

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Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

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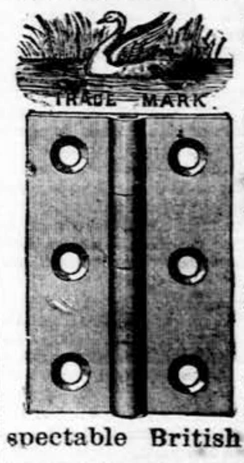

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